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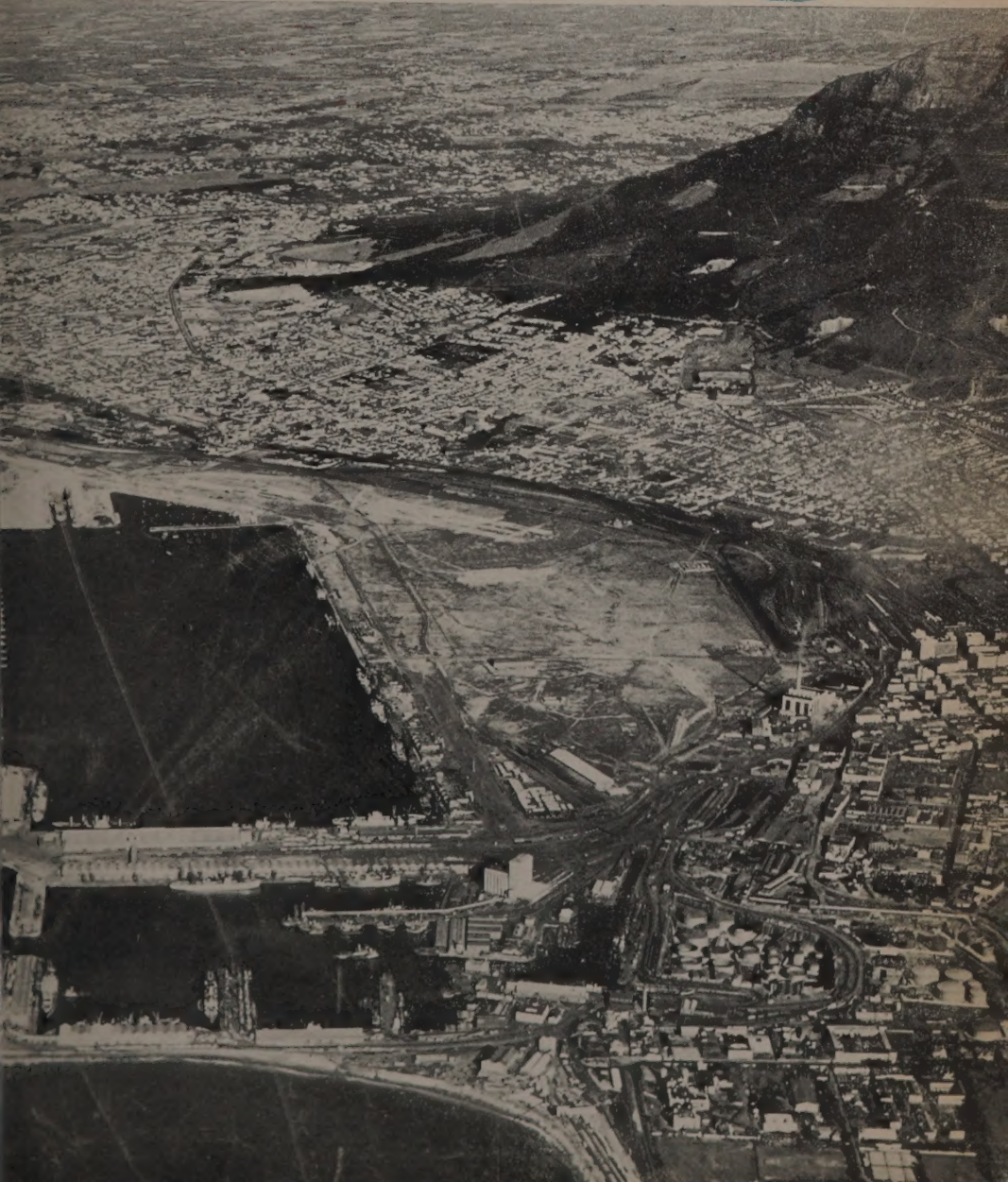

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Foreign Trade is published weekly, in English and French. The subscription rate is *One Dollar* per year for delivery in Canada and *$3.50* per year for delivery outside Canada. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of

Right Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. Mackenzie
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JANUARY 29, 1949

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Canada—Exports Exceeded Three Billion Dollars Last Year.... 210
Canada—Exports, by Countries (January–December, 1948).... 213
Canada—Exports, by Commodities (January–December, 1948).. 216
Spain—Exchange Control Amended to Check Inflation..... 218
United States—Bill Would Speed up Trade Negotiations..... 221
Bahamas—Prosperity Largely Derived from Tourist Industry.... 222
Great Britain—Meat Ration Reduced as Contract not Filled.... 224
New Zealand—Continued Prosperity Expected in 1949..... 225
Netherlands Antilles—Economy is Dominated by Oil Industry.... 228
Great Britain—Canada Supplied Large Part of Foodstuffs in 1948 233
New Zealand—Board to Market Apples and Pears Appointed.. 234
Venezuela—Higher Output of Some Agricultural Items Planned. 237
Great Britain—Tourist Industry is Largest Dollar-Earner.. 240
Canada—Imports by Commodities (January-November, 1948).. 244
Canada—J. C. Britton Arrives in Tokyo..... 246
Canada—H. W. Richardson Appointed Trade Commissioner.... 247
Canada—A. W. Evans Transferred to Havana, Cuba..... 247
Canada—E. H. Maguire Appointed Commercial Secretary..... 247

Regular Features

Agencies Concerned with Foreign Trade Development..... 268
Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada..... 266
Foreign Exchange Quotations..... 259
Foreign Trade Service Abroad..... 262
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory..... 260
Trade and Tariff Regulations..... 248
Trade Commissioners on Tour..... 246
Transportation..... 250
Departures from Halifax..... 250
Departures from Saint John..... 252
Departures from Vancouver—New Westminster..... 255

COVER SUBJECT—Air view of Cape Town, legislative capital and "mother city" of South Africa, illustrating the harbour area and reclaimed foreshore, on which it is proposed to erect a new city hall, railway station, hotel, and to provide parks, playgrounds and boulevards. Canada's exports to the Union last year were valued at $83,200,000, a new record, which compares with $66,700,000 in 1947 and with $15,500,000 in 1938.

Courtesy Cape Peninsula Publicity Association

25586—1

Canadian Exports Exceeded Three Billion Dollars During Past Year

Commodity shipments, valued at $3,075·8 millions, highest for any peacetime period—Sales to the United States, amounting to $1,501 millions, highest on record—Substantial decline in purchases by Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand—Record shipments made to South Africa.

CANADIAN commodity exports exceeded three billion dollars during the past year, being surpassed only by the values in 1944 and 1945, when shipments of munitions and other war materials were particularly large. The total for 1948 was $3,075·8 millions, compared with $2,774·9 millions in 1947 and with $837·6 millions in 1938, approximately one-fourth the figure for last year. Of particular significance are the exports from Canada to the United States, which amounted to $1,501 millions. This is the largest figure on record, and almost exactly $200 millions in excess of the previous peak total in 1944. Measures taken in November, 1947, to conserve American dollars and to develop markets across the border for a larger proportion of surplus products in Canada are partially responsible for the more favourable position. However, the movement of cattle and beef from this country to the United States during September, October, November and December contributed substantially to the higher export value for 1948.

On the other hand, exports to Commonwealth countries declined during the past year from $1,168·5 millions in 1947 to $1,032·4 millions in 1948, due in large measure to the reduction in shipments to the United Kingdom, the respective figures being $751·2 millions and $686·9 millions. There was also a marked decline in Canadian shipments to Australia and New Zealand. As against this unfavourable position, the figures just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that a new record was established for shipments to the Union of South Africa, the value for last year being $83·2 millions, compared with $66·7 millions in 1947 and with $15·5 millions in 1938. Although no specific trade agreements resulted from the visit of a Canadian trade mission to South Africa during the latter part of 1947, it was manifest that considerable interest in this country and Canadian manufactures was aroused by members of the mission. The imposition by South Africa of import controls on November 4, 1948, in an effort to curb imports from hard-currency countries, was expected to reduce purchases by 25 per cent. The actual effect on Canada's trade with the Union will only be shown during the months that lie ahead.

Export Reductions to Other Commonwealth Countries

Other reductions in Canadian exports to Commonwealth countries are revealed by these year-end returns. Purchases by Bermuda, the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras declined by $23·3 millions. It is expected that, as a result of the recent Canada-West Indies Trade Arrangement, there will be some improvement in the volume of shipments to the Caribbean area in the current year. Other countries in the Commonwealth group that reduced their purchases from Canada by more than a million dollars were Ireland, Malta, Southern Rhodesia, Nigeria, British East Africa, India and Pakistan, Ceylon and Palestine. On the other hand, exports to Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, Aden and to Hong Kong were higher.

United States—New York, metropolis of the United States. Canadian exports to this country last year, totalling $1,501 million, are the largest on record.
Fairchild Aerial Surveys Photo.

Canadian trade with countries classed as foreign showed an increase last year of $437 millions, rising from $1,606·4 millions in 1947 to $2,043·4 millions in 1948. Were it not for the large shipments to the United States, this group of countries would show an actual reduction of $22·6 millions. Canadian exports were higher by more than a million dollars to Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, in Latin America; and to Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland, in Europe. There are substantial increases noted in Canada's exports to Japan, Indonesia, Portuguese Africa and Syria.

Reductions of more than a million dollars are noted in Canada's exports to Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru, in Latin America; to

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden and Yugoslavia, in Europe; and to China, French Africa, the French West Indies and Iraq.

Among the commodity groups, animals and animal products show the largest increase, amounting to $103·5 millions, with cattle in the lead. Shipments were also higher of fish and fish products, bacon and hams, other meats, milk products other than cheese, and eggs. Non-ferrous metals follow next in order, with an advance of $92·4 millions over the previous year, headed by aluminum and aluminum products. Exports of copper, lead, nickel, zinc and precious metals other than gold were also higher. Wood, wood products and paper, as a group, showed an increase of $67·5 millions, with newsprint contributing the largest proportion of the rise, followed by woodpulp and pulpwood. Lumber shipments declined. Other increases worthy of note, in the remaining groups, were recorded by vegetable fats and oils, seeds, wool and wool products, ferro-alloys, rolling mill products, farm machinery, railway cars and parts, asbestos, coal, petroleum and petroleum products, acids, fertilizers, ships and aircraft.

No attempt has been made, in this analysis, to indicate the extent to which purchases authorized by the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, under the European Recovery Plan, have contributed to the overall improvement in exports. During the last nine months of 1948, procurement authorizations assigned to Canada totalled $593 millions, though this figure does not represent actual shipments during the period. These statistics do reveal, however, that a very large volume of business was transacted last year, and that both the value and variety of products now being sold abroad is greatly in excess of the amount and range of commodities sold before the war.

Canada—Stalls on deck of *S.S. Cumberland County* for shipment of livestock from Montreal to South Africa.
Courtesy Montreal Shipping Company, Limited

Canadian Exports, by Areas

Geographic Areas	December			January—December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
Commonwealth Countries	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	26.1	73.1	50.8	344.5	775.8	699.4
America	2.2	12.8	9.8	22.5	136.8	113.5
Africa	1.0	4.6	7.2	18.0	85.0	93.8
Asia	0.5	5.9	16.8	8.1	71.8	68.4
Oceania	4.7	11.0	10.6	49.8	99.1	57.3
Total Commonwealth Countries	34.6	107.3	95.1	442.9	1,168.5	1,032.4
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	24.8	106.5	148.9	272.3	1,040.8	1,510.5
Latin America	1.1	12.2	16.4	17.4	129.8	123.7
Europe	5.3	34.7	38.6	73.2	347.8	316.8
Other Foreign	3.1	5.5	17.7	31.8	88.0	92.4
Total Foreign Countries	34.3	158.8	221.7	394.7	1,606.4	2,043.4
Total Domestic Exports	68.9	266.2	316.8	837.6	2,774.9	3,075.8

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
Commonwealth Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	25,535	72,542	48,515	339,689	751,198	686,914
Eire	577	408	2,277	4,439	17,598	9,257
Gibraltar	.....	.....	9	7	252	15
Malta	36	144	7	403	6,705	3,250
Total Europe	26,148	73,094	50,808	344,538	775,753	699,436
America:						
Newfoundland	792	6,743	5,679	8,403	55,085	55,055
Bermuda	159	512	423	1,414	5,108	4,102
Barbados	118	828	416	1,077	9,063	5,654
Jamaica	404	1,203	876	4,442	18,214	12,350
Trinidad and Tobago	434	1,516	1,032	3,714	26,354	17,105
Bahamas	152	372	355	1,778	3,688	3,636
Leeward and Windward Islands		813	540		7,592	6,177
British Honduras	23	23	67	280	1,375	1,151
British Guiana	134	719	377	1,398	10,273	8,229
Falkland Islands	1	37	.....	1	39	.....
Total America	2,217	12,766	9,765	22,507	136,791	113,459
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	831	14	73	15,547	450	606
Union of South Africa		3,377	6,076		66,674	83,248
Other British South Africa		.....	1		15	6
Southern Rhodesia	96	341	225	1,074	7,369	2,711
Gambia	.....	8	.....	20	66	26
Gold Coast	10	162	182	184	1,652	2,072
Nigeria	11	173	139	81	2,285	876
Sierra Leone	18	21	42	192	811	717
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
British Sudan	1	1	.....	210	1,028	42
British East Africa	76	523	412	676	4,682	3,473
Total Africa	1,043	4,620	7,150	17,984	85,034	93,783

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	December			January-December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	192	2,493	8,786	2,863	42,947	33,698
Pakistan			3,873			7,775
Burma*	5	64	.....	123	823	.....
Ceylon	7	130	131	192	4,079	1,710
Aden	6	143	1,189	89	1,602	2,653
British Malaya	221	688	798	2,448	7,464	9,288
Other British East Indies	.....	.....	1	5	9	16
Hong Kong	72	935	897	2,223	6,398	8,256
Palestine	26	1,414	1,149	164	8,473	5,036
TOTAL ASIA	529	5,867	16,824	8,107	71,795	68,432
Oceania:						
Australia	2,942	6,440	7,232	32,982	60,294	38,257
New Zealand	1,678	4,083	3,306	16,371	37,386	18,375
Fiji	31	451	11	367	1,386	492
Other Oceania	2	9	16	45	63	156
TOTAL OCEANIA	4,653	10,983	10,565	49,765	99,129	57,280
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	34,589	107,331	95,112	442,902	1,168,501	1,032,391
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	24,736	105,972	147,832	270,461	1,034,226	1,500,987
Alaska	4	15	199	120	300	865
American Virgin Islands	2	19	2	34	160	116
Guam	.....	13	25	3	199	318
Hawaii	22	239	546	1,364	3,299	5,867
Puerto Rico	17	199	315	329	2,605	2,300
Total United States and Possessions	24,781	106,457	148,919	272,311	1,040,789	1,510,453
Latin America:						
Argentina	172	2,450	1,156	4,675	31,697	16,680
Bolivia	16	50	180	117	567	1,046
Brazil	214	4,137	5,547	3,522	31,660	28,601
Chile	53	282	542	604	4,392	4,495
Colombia	191	1,008	968	1,270	9,950	8,406
Costa Rica	10	88	286	99	1,780	1,216
Cuba	71	779	1,109	1,186	7,502	10,987
Dominican Republic	9	128	359	296	1,914	2,386
Ecuador	2	141	195	52	1,626	1,308
Guatemala	12	120	166	120	1,630	1,548
Hayti	10	61	178	120	1,366	1,393
Honduras	11	13	154	170	641	677
Mexico	152	891	1,359	2,340	11,701	15,045
Nicaragua	4	66	72	75	590	701
Panama	19	129	1,586	304	1,882	4,123
Paraguay	2	6	15	11	153	369
Peru	50	230	273	892	3,695	2,529
Salvador	3	53	107	47	665	1,103
Uruguay	11	508	477	216	3,371	4,201
Venezuela	88	1,046	1,666	1,256	12,989	16,935
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,100	12,186	16,395	17,372	129,771	123,749
Europe:						
Albania	.....	12	.....	8	505	90
Austria	.....	798	187	8	3,070	3,110
Belgium	718	5,304	4,410	9,555	52,749	33,035
Bulgaria	.....	.....	1	9	14	123

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	December			January-December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:—Con.						
Czechoslovakia	20	1,296	108	3,164	13,779	11,395
Denmark	161	306	887	1,528	4,328	7,748
Estonia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Finland	5	97	70	482	1,212	2,280
France	923	10,808	14,781	9,152	81,058	92,963
Germany	1,513	680	1,551	18,261	6,690	13,214
Greece	.....	574	716	1,565	5,440	9,663
Hungary	1	37	48	4	946	820
Iceland	1	187	181	18	2,485	1,845
Italy	172	5,705	1,540	1,745	35,688	32,379
Latvia	42	.....	.....	276	.....	.....
Lithuania	18	.....	.....	912	.....	.....
Netherlands	482	3,513	4,483	10,267	55,940	43,684
Norway	380	911	4,697	7,854	20,320	23,429
Poland	43	769	165	1,035	15,380	5,804
Portugal	9	92	2,197	135	3,502	5,181
Azores and Maderia	1	43	13	4	392	77
Roumania	3	.....	38	42	103	440
Soviet Union	56	38	7	937	4,866	112
Spain	1	32	33	101	941	596
Sweden	703	1,609	238	5,411	17,461	7,207
Switzerland	45	1,696	2,114	736	14,196	19,389
Yugoslavia	2	198	139	12	6,729	2,250
TOTAL EUROPE	5,299	34,705	38,604	73,223	347,794	316,834
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia	.....	6	2	.....	94	74
Afghanistan	.....	.....	1	.....	36	43
Belgian Congo	14	117	391	106	1,292	2,241
Burma*	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	173
China	452	2,004	6,752	2,885	34,984	29,128
Greenland	.....	.....	6	.....	128	88
Egypt	56	737	1,007	396	10,922	10,205
French Africa	271	233	238	804	4,598	2,747
French East Indies	1	146	69	28	858	498
French Guiana	.....	23	.....	6	264	129
French Oceania	6	20	99	80	230	153
French West Indies	19	85	2	172	1,743	538
Madagascar	1	86	16	9	176	408
St. Pierre and Miquelon	23	83	162	270	1,158	1,432
Iraq	2	57	21	40	2,160	831
Tripoli	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Indonesia	151	381	836	902	5,807	7,959
Japan	1,861	42	2,038	20,770	559	8,001
Korea	.....	7	.....	.....	30	23
Liberia	1	10	11	20	144	129
Morocco	4	101	178	97	1,447	1,700
Netherlands Guiana	5	49	77	39	826	695
Netherlands Antilles	12	195	183	204	1,844	2,175
Iran	.....	27	522	80	946	1,031
Philippine Islands	157	541	1,482	1,465	10,448	9,810
Portuguese Africa	76	104	568	1,395	1,898	3,258
Portuguese Asia	.....	3	5	1	147	104
Siam	2	3	65	20	415	609
Canary Islands	.....	.....	6	3	46	12
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	54
Syria	5	136	2,406	64	2,546	6,094
Turkey	.....	280	572	1,916	2,229	2,012
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	3,119	5,476	17,738	31,772	88,049	92,359
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34,299	158,825	221,654	394,681	1,606,401	2,043,395
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	68,888	266,156	316,766	837,584	2,774,902	3,075,786

*See Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

25586—3

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Articles	December			January-December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	18.1	66.0	84.7	190.9	683.7	643.7
Animals and Animal Products	10.5	37.1	32.9	118.1	331.4	434.9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.9	4.0	3.2	13.1	49.3	45.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	17.8	85.8	81.3	211.6	886.2	953.7
Iron and Products	4.3	23.1	33.9	60.1	273.2	281.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	12.5	26.0	35.6	179.7	303.9	396.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2.2	6.7	9.7	25.0	74.6	94.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.4	7.2	6.0	19.5	83.8	79.8
Miscellaneous Commodities	1.2	10.3	29.5	19.6	88.7	145.4
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	68.9	266.2	316.8	837.6	2,774.9	3,075.8
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	1,635	895	2,310	13,085	14,890	11,132
Vegetables	656	1,613	986	6,504	17,557	9,541
Wheat	9,048	24,368	28,388	89,394	265,200	243,023
Grains, other	846	15,247	19,656	12,892	50,103	75,321
Flour of wheat	1,158	11,367	11,281	17,638	196,578	125,151
Farinaceous products, other	998	1,557	1,065	11,976	17,750	20,871
Sugar and products	73	296	261	2,015	7,650	5,826
Alcoholic beverages	1,299	2,009	3,096	10,942	28,478	29,278
Vegetable fats and oils	10	544	1,237	162	6,497	14,726
Rubber and products	1,150	3,270	2,823	14,905	33,125	33,151
Seeds	581	2,695	11,218	3,011	16,693	49,748
Tobacco	381	337	755	5,501	14,157	8,392
Vegetable products, other	218	1,761	1,619	2,871	15,018	17,539
TOTAL	18,052	65,960	84,695	190,897	683,697	643,698
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	621	1,423	5,933	9,232	14,980	73,899
Other animals, living	108	956	1,304	1,409	5,034	13,606
Fish and fishery products	2,215	7,496	6,807	26,530	82,359	85,028
Furs and products	2,207	6,644	2,274	14,097	29,048	24,118
Leather and products	487	1,738	1,070	5,648	20,320	13,019
Bacon and hams	2,158	8,191	2,897	30,906	62,081	69,960
Meats, other	543	4,983	7,440	5,403	40,776	63,399
Cheese	1,090	880	655	11,874	14,162	12,042
Milk products, other	192	1,035	1,402	4,346	15,538	18,331
Eggs, shell and processed	32	2,610	898	498	36,968	39,163
Animal products, other	877	1,133	2,247	8,193	10,179	22,360
TOTAL	10,531	37,089	32,929	118,136	331,445	434,925
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	226	1,296	795	2,615	11,238	10,233
Flax, hemp and jute products	22	63	138	103	1,153	1,882
Wool and products	84	722	864	1,326	8,863	12,091
Artificial silk and products	219	762	335	2,270	11,761	7,171
Textile products, other	383	1,159	1,069	6,741	16,332	14,177
TOTAL	933	4,003	3,201	13,055	49,347	45,554
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,299	22,101	13,218	35,887	208,375	196,023
Pulpwood	520	3,914	3,006	13,642	34,529	43,573
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,648	8,635	5,575	17,641	78,950	74,103
Wood pulp	2,335	17,006	18,110	27,731	177,803	211,564
Manufactured wood, other	189	779	556	2,889	7,963	7,360
Newsprint paper	9,050	30,296	37,672	104,615	342,293	383,123
Paper, other	656	2,680	2,903	8,258	30,840	33,559
Books and printed matter	65	435	283	950	5,439	4,368
TOTAL	17,760	85,847	81,323	211,613	886,192	953,674

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Articles	December			January-December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	.....	.....	60	1	6,023	5,301
Ferro-alloys	251	1,533	2,281	1,306	21,545	24,057
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	20	141	183	2,566	4,080	2,691
Rolling mill products	85	1,537	2,711	4,769	10,935	23,773
Locomotives and parts	1	403	3,156	241	15,672	8,792
Farm machinery and implements	199	4,230	7,377	7,790	42,238	73,760
Hardware and cutlery	203	512	563	2,239	5,693	5,316
Machinery (except farm)	692	4,002	4,394	9,783	41,022	40,539
Automobiles, freight	468	1,997	2,293	6,924	37,918	18,841
Automobiles, passenger	1,533	3,292	4,335	15,311	33,579	20,905
Automobile parts	215	2,206	2,029	2,679	20,142	15,340
Railway cars and parts	3	223	673	159	3,368	6,593
Iron products, other	662	3,016	3,812	6,371	30,941	35,557
TOTAL	4,333	23,092	33,867	60,139	273,156	281,465
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	1,897	4,182	5,312	23,744	63,956	102,046
Brass and products	96	618	369	1,089	3,875	4,677
Copper and products	4,497	7,081	8,142	53,315	59,298	79,036
Lead and products	784	2,727	4,003	8,983	30,945	34,684
Nickel	2,781	4,389	7,303	52,496	60,443	73,802
Precious metals, except gold	1,027	1,775	2,206	22,955	22,581	25,478
Zinc and products	834	2,602	4,882	9,816	30,193	42,496
Electrical appatatus, n.o.p.	264	1,307	1,711	4,114	19,135	16,822
Non-ferrous products, other	290	1,272	1,624	3,152	13,512	17,255
TOTAL	12,470	25,953	35,552	179,664	303,937	396,296
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	1,349	3,185	4,345	13,317	32,969	41,979
Coal	111	689	1,411	1,541	5,441	11,556
Petroleum and products	131	765	1,060	878	6,884	9,304
Abrasives, artificial, crude	194	974	1,200	3,774	13,110	13,381
Non-metallic products, other	403	1,130	1,689	5,504	16,210	18,694
TOTAL	2,189	6,744	9,706	25,013	74,614	94,915
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	119	257	353	1,354	3,713	5,728
Medicinal preparations	132	449	121	1,566	4,400	3,070
Fertilizers	449	3,459	2,781	7,066	34,386	36,374
Paints and varnishes	71	572	627	910	7,346	6,235
Calcium compounds	39	153	227	488	2,202	2,787
Soda and sodium compounds	217	341	244	4,000	5,232	4,840
Chemical products, other	407	1,932	1,676	4,111	26,526	20,807
TOTAL	1,434	7,163	6,028	19,496	83,804	79,840
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	29	81	156	526	1,889	1,886
Films	219	449	370	3,527	3,305	3,916
Ships and vessels	18	4,883	22,257	218	23,965	81,448
Aircraft and parts	24	426	559	2,799	5,900	11,290
Electrical energy	351	361	275	4,183	5,611	4,376
Miscellaneous consumer goods	195	513	569	2,133	11,039	7,207
Miscellaneous, other	197	1,314	2,513	3,630	14,852	11,935
Donations and gifts	.....	1,160	1,669	.....	10,627	9,248
Non-commercial articles	152	1,116	1,096	2,556	11,523	14,115
TOTAL	1,185	10,303	29,465	19,571	88,710	145,420

Sheet and Tin Plate Mill Built in California

San Francisco, December 15, 1948.—(FTS)—A new cold-reduction sheet and tin plate mill has been established at the Pittsburg, Cal., plant of the Columbia Steel Company, forty-five miles from this city. The capacity of this mill is estimated at 325,000 tons of sheets and tin plates a year.

Spain Amends Exchange Control To Check Inflationary Trend

Government intervention in financial markets resulted in temporary improvement—Shortage of exchange in postwar period presents chief problem—Adoption of special trading methods failed to provide solution—New import, export and exchange regulations now in force.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Portugal

(One peseta equals approximately 9 cents Canadian)

LISBON, December 23, 1948.—Spain has experienced a measure of inflation for some time, though a temporary check was imposed on the upward spiral when the government intervened in the financial markets some six months ago. Private enterprise predicted disastrous results and a financial crisis, but unfavourable business conditions were confined mostly to those engaged in speculative operations, who were probably, at least to some extent, responsible for the adverse conditions.

Whether inflation has been checked is still uncertain. Industry and commerce in Spain is usually almost at a standstill during July, August and September, many establishments being closed during the entire period. This year the "holiday season" was even more protracted, so that the lull may only reflect reduced activity. Drought also has adversely affected both industry and commerce. Any improvement which may have occurred has not yet reached the consumer level, nor has it had any restraining effect upon the almost universal black market.

Spain's international trade for the first seven months of 1948 resulted in an unfavourable balance of 167,600,000 gold pesetas (about $68,000,000). Exports were valued at 635·3 million pesetas, an increase of 81·7 million pesetas over the figure for the same period of 1947, and imports were valued at 802·9 million pesetas, as against 571·5 million pesetas for the 1947 period. The increase in both imports and exports is largely attributable to increased trade in foodstuffs and primary materials. Higher prices, particularly for wheat and cotton, are reflected in the increased import values.

The increase in exports of Spanish agricultural products is a hopeful sign, as the greater part of the Spanish economy depends directly or indirectly upon the returns in foreign credits thus developed. It has been argued that, by devaluating the peseta or by letting it find its own level, exports would be greatly stimulated because, at the present pegged rate of the peseta, the prices of many products are non-competitive with world prices. However, despite pressure from many directions, the Spanish Government refuses to take this step, fearing that the internal repercussions would more than offset any advantages to be gained.

Shortage of Foreign Exchange Presents Problem

Despite the shortage of dollars and the high rate of exchange at which the peseta has been quoted, Spain must import certain essential goods and, in order to import, she must export in order to obtain the required foreign exchange. During the war years the position was much easier, as there was a temporary and heavy demand for certain Spanish products, such as wolfram ores, which were sold at greatly inflated prices. With the end of the war, however, the demand for these commodities almost ceased,

together with the very lucrative source of foreign exchange, and Spain was faced with the problem of finding foreign exchange to pay for undiminished, if not increased, imports. A solution was sought in the adoption of "compensation" trade or trade in "combined accounts".

There was more than one version of these types of trading, but all had the same basic structure. However, transactions conducted in accordance with these methods were difficult to control, and there was a tendency for the foreign exchange resulting from them to be concentrated in a few hands. The holders could ask almost any price they saw fit, thus contributing to still higher costs in Spain. Similarly, this concentration of exchange tended to limit import transactions to a comparatively small number of importers. This had a direct and adverse effect on Canadian exports to Spain, since the foreign exchange created by Canadian purchases from Spain was, of necessity, in United States dollars, and the credits were, in the majority of cases, held at the disposal of the Spanish exporter in an American bank. Thus the exchange immediately lost its identity with Canada and was largely used for purchases in the United States.

Special Exchange Rates Applicable to Export Commodities

The Spanish authorities have for some time recognized the inherent evils of the "combined account" and "compensation" trading and have sought a substitute. For a time it was expected that a legal "grey market" would be established within the structure of the official market, but this proposal was apparently discarded, and a different method has now been adopted by a decree law of December 3. Special exchange rates for what is now being called the "differential peseta" are to be established for stipulated import and export goods. In the case of export goods, there will be special rates for those which are unable to compete on the world market when quoted in pesetas at the official rate of exchange. The foreign exchange created by the sale of these goods will be held by the Spanish Foreign Exchange Board, to be made available at special rates of exchange for the import of other goods which are considered to be essential and have priority of import. All other transactions not covered by these special rates will be carried out at the official exchange rate. It is expected, however, that there will be comparatively little official exchange available. With the introduction of this new system, all transactions on combined accounts or a compensation basis will cease, but those already authorized may be completed.

The new special rates have been set for a limited list of export commodities, which will probably be extended from time to time. Those affected, and the special rate applicable to each, expressed in pesetas to the United States dollar, are as follows:

Salt, 12·59 pesetas to the dollar; carob gum and licorice, 13·14 pesetas; apricot pulp, 13·675 pesetas; table wines, fluorspar, anchovies in brine, fresh fish, fortified vitamin, tuna liver oil, 14·235 pesetas; lemons, dried apricots, paprika, 14·78 pesetas; raisins, herbs and sausage casings, 15·33 pesetas; saffron, onions, canned sardines, perfumery, fruit juices, essential oils, escalabornes de Brezo, machinery, firearms, pharmaceutical specialties, 16·425 pesetas; wolfram, cigarette paper, playing cards, ceramic tiles, jewellery, statuary toys, office supplies, liquors, rabbit hair, hardware and hand tools, 17·52 pesetas; tartaric acid, 18·07 pesetas; raw hides and skins, when authorized for exportation, and fish skins, 18·615 pesetas; leather and felt, 19·71 pesetas; books, exposed film and ergot of rye, 21·90 pesetas; footwear and manufactures of leather, 20·805 pesetas.

Special rates have also been set for the purchase of foreign exchange to pay for certain imports into Spain. Those included in the current list,

which may be expanded or reduced from time to time, are as follows, together with the special rate of exchange applicable to each, expressed in pesetas to the United States dollar; all other imported commodities will be paid for at the official rate of 11·22 pesetas to the United States dollar:

Scrap iron, copper and copper alloy scrap, bauxite, calcined aluminum, creolite and chrome, 13·14 pesetas to the dollar; ferro-alloys, aluminum, aluminum alloys and scrap, nickel, metallic magnesium, silicum manganese and cobalt nails, 15·33 pesetas; tin and asbestos, 16·425 pesetas; phosphor bronze, rolling-mill products, unexposed films, X-ray plates and abrasives, 17·52 pesetas; special steels, machinery and tools, machinery for the installation of new plants, cement machinery, refrigeration machinery, welding machinery, marine machines, industrial furnaces, needles and accessories for sewing-machines, nickel manufactures, synthetized material for photography, photographic and radiology films, refractory materials and crucibles, 19·71 pesetas; dental and surgical apparatus, scientific apparatus, precision instruments, marine telescopes and chronometers, industrial diamonds, glass, laboratory glassware, ceramic products, sand for the manufacture of glass and kaolin, 21·90 pesetas; machinery and apparatus for other industrial use, calculating machines and typewriters, photographic and cinematic machines and accessories, exposed films, 27·375 pesetas to the dollar.

Import Licence Procedure Outlined

It is assumed that the same procedure will apply under the new system as under the old in respect to applications for import licences and grants of foreign exchange and, although this is of greater importance to the importer, it also concerns the foreign seller. The foreign seller is usually requested to supply *pro forma* invoices in, at least, quintuplicate, although many importers request as many as eight copies. The reason for this is that, before any transaction can be completed, the importer must submit a *pro forma* invoice in quintuplicate to the Spanish authorities for their consideration. The invoice should also be made out, wherever possible, in the name of the ultimate user, as this makes it easier for the examining authorities to determine the degree of the need to import and speeds the screening process. As it is on the basis of the *pro forma* invoice that the import permit and foreign exchange for payment are granted or refused, care should be exercised in its preparation and, although some latitude is allowed as between the *pro forma* invoice and the true invoice, the latter should conform as nearly as possible to the former. Should it be found that any significant increase in price or charges, etc., will be necessary in the true invoice, the importer should be notified as soon as possible, so that he may adjust the *pro forma* invoice accordingly. It is essential that the f.o.b. value of the goods, freight charges, insurance charges and amount of commission, if any, be separately shown on the invoice.

The import permit is usually valid for six months but, if the delivery period is long, the permit may be extended. Extensions may also be obtained in the case of unavoidable delay, but requests for such extensions should be made well in advance of the expiry date, as the authorities wish to limit as much as possible the amount of foreign exchange tied up in outstanding import licences. The granting of an import licence automatically grants title to the amount of foreign exchange necessary to complete the transaction. It does not, however, guarantee the time within which such foreign exchange will be made available, since at any given time there may be a shortage of a certain exchange. Therefore, when the import licence has been granted, the importer applies to the Exchange Board and, as soon as the exchange is available, he will be notified and must immediately open an irrevocable letter of credit in favour of the exporter. Letters of

credit are usually valid for a period of three months. As in the case of import permits, the expiry date of a letter of credit may also be extended, providing always that the corresponding import permit has been extended.

Under no circumstances should goods of any kind, even gifts, be shipped before an import permit has been secured. Such shipments are liable to seizure upon arrival, and the consignee may be forced to pay a heavy fine. It is strongly recommended that no shipment be made until the letter of credit has been opened and, in the case of goods to be specially manufactured, no processing should be begun before the import permit has been obtained.

United States Introduces Legislation to Help Trade Agreement Negotiations

Restoration of provisions in original Trade Agreement Act, authorizing President to decrease or increase duties by 50 per cent without reference to Congress, is planned.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1949.—(FTS)—The removal of unnecessary obstacles to the creation of a stable and prosperous world is the principal object of legislation, introduced in the House of Representatives on January 10, for the repeal of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1948, and the restoration of its original provisions.

The Trade Agreement Act, in its original form, authorized the President of the United States to decrease or increase duties by 50 per cent without reference to either the Tariff Commission or to Congress, when negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries.

The extended legislation of 1948 provided that lists of products on which possible United States tariff concessions may be considered should be transmitted by the President to the Tariff Commission. It was then required to investigate, hold hearings and report to him within 120 days, indicating:

(*a*) The extent to which United States tariffs or other import restrictions may be reduced without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or similar articles.

(*b*) What, if any, additional import restrictions would be required to prevent such injury.

Should the President fail to follow the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, in negotiating trade agreements, it was provided that he could not proclaim the new rates until Congress had an opportunity, within 60 days, to object by concurrent resolutions.

The President pointed out that the restrictive provisions and limited extension of the present trade agreements law materially hampered the effectiveness of United States participation in the removal of obstacles to the establishment of more stable conditions. He recommended that the Act, as it existed on March 1, 1948, be extended until June 12, 1951.

"Unless nations can sell each other the products of their agriculture, labour and industry, to the greatest possible extent, there can be no sure foundation for economic peace", the President stated in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. "Unless world trade is increased, the tremendous investment we are making toward world economic recovery will be largely wasted. Unless trade restrictions are relaxed, the lot of the private trader in international trade will become increasingly difficult. In the achievement of these objectives, United States leadership and United States action is a decisive influence."

Prosperity In Bahamas Is Largely Derived From Tourist Industry

Good business reported by large and small hotels—Import restrictions are less severe than other islands as luxury imports essential to tourist business—Residential housing construction at high level—Most of tomato crop will be purchased by Canada—Passenger steamer service with Canada inadequate.

By R. V. N. Gordon, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Jamaica

KINGSTON, January 6, 1949.—Tourism and housing construction are contributing substantially to the postwar prosperity of the Bahamas, the population of which is approximately 80,000. Large hotels, such as the British Colonial, the Fort Montague and the Royal Victoria, are again open, together with a number of small establishments, all of which are already doing good business. Prices are very high, however, ranging up to $250 a day for a penthouse suite in one of the larger hotels. Meals also are expensive, running from $4 to $5 for an ordinary dinner. These prices will have to be reduced if the volume of traffic and trade is to be maintained next season, a fact that is generally recognized by those connected with the tourist industry. There has already been a decline in the demand for house rentals during the 1948-49 season, though there has been no reduction in prices to date.

Restrictions imposed on the importation of Canadian and United States goods, in an effort to conserve dollars, are severe, though to a lesser extent than in certain other islands of the British West Indies, owing to the complete dependence of the Bahamas on imports of all kinds, and the necessity for providing luxury goods for the tourist industry. Shortages have occurred in some lines, however, as the import control authorities are attempting to divert trade from traditional North American suppliers to the sterling area, and slow deliveries from the United Kingdom have resulted in lowered inventories in some cases. Prices of British goods are mostly higher than Canadian and American prices, and there has been some complaint about the quality of goods from the United Kingdom not being up to standard. The first postwar shipment of Australian meats has just arrived and prices, although below Canadian prices, are considerably higher than were expected.

Decreased Dollar Deficit Anticipated

Dollar expenditures for the year 1948 are considered satisfactory, and it is expected the dollar deficit for the Colony will be below the 1947 figure of $6,405,100. Measures have been adopted to prevent the black market in pounds, which occurred during 1947-48, when it was estimated that only 60 per cent of the tourist dollars spent in the Bahamas passed through official channels. Legislation now prohibits the importation of Jamaica and Bermuda Government notes in excess of £5 by any one person of the Bahamas.

There was a slight falling off in the volume of summer business, but inventories have been strengthened in anticipation of seasonal requirements, and merchants generally are in a liquid position. Money is circulated freely and commercial obligations are being met promptly. A good percentage of local import business is on a cash or letter-of-credit basis.

There has been a marked decrease in the flow of English capital, although funds already there are being invested freely in real estate at fabulous prices. Investments in South African securities have also been fairly heavy. A resumption of the flow of English capital is expected during the season with the influx of British winter visitors.

Residential housing construction, much of it on a speculative basis, has been maintained at a high level during 1948, and shows no sign of falling, although the housing situation is considerably improved over the previous year from the point of view of available accommodation. There is strong demand for building materials, which are not in plentiful supply, and import licences are issued for dollar country imports fairly freely.

Conditions for agriculture in the Bahamas on the whole are unfavourable. The soil is rocky and droughts frequently prevail, and as a result on most of the Islands it is difficult for the peasant farmer to make a living without some kind of government subsidization.

Canada Will Purchase Most of the Large Tomato Crop

This year, owing to heavy rainfall, crops have been good. Tomatoes, the chief crop, are plentiful and will be marketed mainly in Canada. Harvesting operations are well advanced and yields are reported to be satisfactory. Prices, however, are irregular and low, ranging from 5s. to 7s. per lug f.o.b. Nassau. These are considerably below last year's average and are prices that are not profitable to the grower. Up to the end of December, 104,000 lugs have been shipped, and the total crop is estimated in the neighbourhood of 150,000 lugs.

A large pineapple crop matured in the past year without an available market. Canada failed to take her usual share owing to restrictions prohibiting the import of pineapples. In order to save the crop, arrangements were finally made to have a considerable quantity canned for shipment to Great Britain as a gift of the Bahamas Red Cross and the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.

The demand for salt is strong, prices are satisfactory, and shipments are going forward regularly from the island of Inagua. There is a weak demand for sisal, sarsaparilla bark, tortoise shell and coconut straw braid, with little movement.

There is little unemployment in the Bahamas at the present time, owing to the prosperous condition of the tourist industry and the high level of construction. Several thousand Bahamian labourers were employed in the United States during the summer and fall months under contract labour, which helped ease the employment situation during the slack off-season months. As a result of these favourable conditions, labour unrest has not been a problem during the past year.

Although the cost of living is high, the labouring class is relatively well off, as wages are the highest paid in the British Caribbean.

Inadequate Passenger Steamer Service from Canada

The passenger steamer service to the Bahamas has not yet resumed its prewar scale. There is no adequate service from Canada, as the C.N.S. *Lady* boats, which formerly called at Nassau, have not returned to their prewar schedule, and are calling only at the eastern group of islands of the British West Indies. However, passenger cruises from New York to Nassau by the *S.S. Mauretania* commenced January 5, and she will make nine trips between New York, Nassau and Havana. Owing to operating difficulties, it is not expected that the winter service of Eastern Steamships Company with New York will be resumed.

On the other hand, the Bahamas are well served by air passenger service There is direct air service from Nassau to Miami via Pan American Airlines (PAA), and British South American Airlines (BSAA), the latter having commenced this service recently. There are also direct services with the United Kingdom via BSAA and with Montreal and Toronto via Trans-Canada Air Lines. Trans-Canada Airlines commenced operations to Nassau in December, 1948, and is running two flights a week. It is expected this service will be well patronized by the many Canadians resident in the Bahamas, as well as native Bahamians, in addition to visitors from Canada, as soon as dollar restrictions permit freer travel

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British Meat Ration Has Been Reduced Due To Failure of Argentina to Fill Contract

Deliveries by end of March expected to be short by 60,000 tons—United Kingdom undertook to pay £100,000,000 in advance for goods purchased—Bacon ration being restored.

LONDON, January 20, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective January 23, 1949, the fresh meat ration in Great Britain will consist of 10 pence worth of carcase meat and twopence worth of canned corn meat. The Ministry of Food has announced a reduction, due to the failure of Argentina to fulfil her contract with Great Britain under the "Andes Agreement". The Argentine Government has advised the British Government that every effort will be made to make good the deficiency as soon as possible, but it is expected that deliveries by the end of March will be 60,000 tons short of the amount set forth in the agreement.

Under the "Andes Agreement", signed on February 12, 1948, in Buenos Aires, Argentina undertook to supply Great Britain with 420,000 tons of meat, 1,350,000 tons of coarse grain and 140,000 tons of fats and oils, much of it oilseed and oilcake for feeding cattle.

This was considered at the time the most important food agreement concluded by Great Britain. Purchases were to be made through the Ministry of Food, and Argentina was to sell her products through the Argentine Institute for Promotion of Trade. The United Kingdom undertook to make a single cash payment of £10,000,000, as a contribution to the increase in Argentine production.

Large Advance Paid by Great Britain

Great Britain also undertook to pay £100,000,000 in advance to the account of the Argentine Institute for Promotion of Trade for goods purchased. Payment on account in connection with the purchase of British-owned railway companies in Argentina was to be transferred to the Argentine Central Bank's account at the Bank of England. On receipt, the Central Bank was to issue instructions, in the name of the Argentine Government and the Argentine Institute, for the Bank of England to transfer £150,000,000 to the British-owned railway companies, whose assets in Argentina were taken over by the Argentine Government on March 1, 1948, in accordance with the purchase agreement of February 13, 1947.

Provision was made for Argentina to repay Great Britain the balance outstanding, if by March 31, 1949, the £100,000,000 advance payment had not been covered by shipments of goods.

Commencing January 30, 1949, the bacon ration in Great Britain will be restored to two ounces a week.

New Zealand Plans for Continued Prosperity During Current Year

Increased production of goods and services necessary to maintain economy and to meet international obligations—Revision of New Zealand pound and wartime stabilization regulations permanently embodied in laws of country—Import licensing schedule for 1949 uses 1948 as base year.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles on economic developments in New Zealand during 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

WELLINGTON, January 5, 1949.—New Zealand is conscious of the failure of the Great Powers to reach a basis for international understanding, on which the future peace and prosperity of the world can be built. This has been the principal disappointment of the past year. Although it is affirmed that New Zealand is enjoying prosperity and that economic conditions will be even better in the current year, the Hon. Walter Nash, Acting Prime Minister, has declared that New Zealand should strive to produce more goods and services, in order to maintain her own economy and to meet her international obligations.

On the other hand, the leader of the opposition did not paint such a rosy picture when he stated that 1949 would be a crucial one for New Zealand and indicated that a vigorous attack had to be made on the problem of increased living costs and the shortage of supplies. He pointed out, further, that, while the technique of producing an abundance of money had been devised, money did not set the standard of living. It was what money could buy that counted. The people of New Zealand must be encouraged to work hard and they must be adequately rewarded.

The Labour Government has achieved many of its objectives. There is full employment, a forty-hour week, improved social services and a more equitable distribution of the wealth of the country. It was pointed out in a recent editorial in the *Southern Cross* that "stabilization, price and import control, taxation and other administrative policies followed by the Labour Government have been responsible for the sound economic position which the country enjoys at present." In spite of this, the cost of living has been rising. There have been further demands for higher wages and the output of farm and factory has not risen fast enough to take care of the demands for goods. In order to check the rising cost of living, the New Zealand pound was revised and wartime stabilization regulations were recently embodied permanently in the laws of the country.

New Zealand Pound Restored to Parity With Sterling

The New Zealand exchange rate was restored to parity with sterling on August 19, 1948. The major reasons for the change were stated to be the desire to maintain average prices and costs in New Zealand, and to counter the influence of higher and rising prices for both exports and imports.

Since 1947, new agreements have been made for the price at which the principal export products would be sold. The increase was between 15 and 18 per cent, so that the change in the valuation of the New Zealand pound would mean that the receipts for the same exports would now be 7 per cent lower than in 1947. Articles not controlled, such as wool would receive world prices. On the other side of the picture, the invoice cost

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of imports should be reduced by 20 per cent. Lower import prices might affect the prices of competing goods produced locally and might result in some reduction of internal costs of production and of living. In view of the rising price tendencies overseas and the influence of wages and taxation on internal prices and costs, the full gain cannot be expected. It will also be considerable time before the general results of the exchange rate can be assessed.

Towards the end of the year, certain schedules of recent changes of prices were issued. These details were very imposing on paper and there could be no doubt that in many lines, particularly in imported manufactured lines, lower costs would be passed on to the consumer. Raw materials would cost less, but, by the time they are made up in New Zealand, their full influence would not be realized. Finally, while it might be possible to reduce costs on a large number of items when they are still in short supply, their influence cannot be very great on the cost of living index as a whole.

The revaluation has also created difficulties. New Zealand may lose some of her export markets. Importers will probably lose on stocks bought at the old exchange rates and local manufacturers will lose if they have to compete with imports bought at lower prices. On the other hand, however, there will be gains. The government should save a considerable amount of money in the purchase of large amounts of various types of heavy equipment. Public finance will also make a 20 per cent saving in debt charges paid overseas, but this will be balanced by the reduction in the Reserve Bank's overseas funds which were held in sterling.

Wartime Stabilization Regulations Embodied in Laws of Country

In introducing the Economic Stabilization Bill, it was stated that the government had introduced the measure because of its belief that the economic life of New Zealand and the national interests demanded that the policy of stabilization pursued over the past six years should be continued. It was claimed that New Zealand, in an effort to stabilize the country's economy, had been much more successful than other countries which had tried various methods of preventing inflation.

While there can be no doubt of the existence of and necessity for the control of inflation, time alone will tell whether this method will be effective. Certainly a good case can be made for the temporary retention of price controls. Since 1939, the note issue has nearly trebled, bank deposits have increased at the same level and Post Office Savings Bank, trustee savings bank and national savings accounts have been augmented. During the same period, wages and salaries have nearly doubled. On the other hand, the production of goods in New Zealand has made only a moderate advance.

New Base Year Adopted for Import Licensing Schedule

The Import Licensing Schedule for 1949 was not announced until October 18, 1948. An important departure has been adopted. Instead of 1938 being used, as in the past, as the base year in dealing with allocations of licences to New Zealand importers, wherever practicable, 1948 will now be used as the base year in dealing with licences for imports to be brought into the Dominion during 1949. Licences granted for 1949 will be available for the entry of goods until February 28, 1950. Allocations for imports involving the use of dollars are not to be related to any base period, and applications are to be treated on their merits. Dollars would be used only for essential commodities. A similar procedure is to apply to imports from other sources when it had not been possible to fix

New Zealand—An important departure has been adopted for the import licensing schedule for 1949. The base year on which licences are allocated has been changed from 1938 to 1948.

Photo courtesy New Zealand Tourist Bureau.

basic allocations. In order to enable old-established business connections to be maintained, a system of token imports from Britain covering a wide range of goods will operate. As a result of the exchange alteration, the value of licences granted for the 1948 base period will be reduced by one-fifth in determining the allocations for 1949.

From New Zealand's viewpoint as well as that of Great Britain, it is considered the need to conserve overseas funds is still great, and the importing policy must continue to be conditioned by this fact. Second only to satisfying the essential needs of the Dominion, it is stated that the schedules were so arranged as to give the maximum assistance to Britain, whose recovery is so important for New Zealand's own welfare. In issuing the schedule and in the new procedure, the policy of the government was to ensure that the essential requirements of all classes of the community—consumers and primary producers, manufacturers and retailers -were provided for to the maximum extent of the funds available.

Importers were warned that they were not to place orders for imports before they received the necessary import licences. Apparently many firms had ordered goods in anticipation of the licences being made available subsequently. A serious view is taken of this practice, as it constitutes a breach of the Customs Act.

There has been the usual reaction to the continuation of import controls from practically every angle. The importers, manufacturers, retailers and their various associations have made their statements, mainly critical, of the controls as such, and methods of administration, as well as the delay in announcing the new schedule. There has also been a renewed demand for an independent Tariff Board.

Economy of Netherlands Antilles Is Dominated by Petroleum Industry

Large oil refineries located on Aruba and Curaçao in the ABC Isles—All imports are subject to licence, but foreign exchange freely available—United States is main source of supply—Canada shipped goods valued at U.S.$1,399,029 in 1946 to this market.

By C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Venezuela

(Editor's Note—Mr. Bissett is at present on tour in Canada.)

CARACAS, December 2, 1948.—The Netherlands West Indies, which are now known as the Netherlands Antilles, consist of two groups of islands that lie off the northeast coast of Venezuela. The most important is the Aruba-Bonaire-Curaçao group, often called the "ABC isles", within sight of the Venezuelan coastline. The three islands, which make up the second group, St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martin, 600 miles to the northeast in the Leeward Islands, are quite small and of slight commercial importance. The city of Willemstad, on the southern part of the island of Curaçao, is the seat of government for the Netherlands Antilles.

The total area of the islands is but 408 square miles, divided as follows: Curaçao, 210; Bonaire, 95; Aruba, 69; St. Martin, 17; St. Eustatius, 12; and Saba, 5. Curaçao is 33 miles in length and 6 miles across at its widest section. Its volcanic base is partly covered by coral reefs and a series of hills, the highest of which, Mount San Christoffel, rises 1,300 feet above sea-level. On the south coast, there is a series of landlocked bays, former valleys, where the sea has broken through the narrow protecting reefs. The largest of these bays is called the Schottegat, one of the finest harbours in the whole Caribbean. Willemstad, the chief port, has its location in this harbour. Bonaire and Aruba are relatively flat and, as on Curaçao, vegetation is scanty, owing to little rainfall.

St. Martin, in the northern group, is perhaps the most physically attractive, a place of tropical fruits and gorgeous flowers. The capital, Philipsburg, contains nearly half the population of this group, and is built on a sand bar no more than a hundred yards wide and a mile long.

Saba, with an area of only five square miles, is the smallest of the islands. It is actually an extinct volcano rising from the sea in a broken cone to a height of 2,900 feet. The capital city, at the bottom of this volcano, is called appropriately "The Bottom", and the only type of transportation which can make the grade is the donkey.

St. Eustatius has an area of 12 square miles, heaped up into two cones, one of which is 2,000 feet high. The rocky steep terrain presents tremendous obstacles to farmers and stock raisers. From a distance this island has the appearance of a huge flat-topped rock rising from the sea, and was once known as the "Golden Rock".

Population is Relatively Small

The total population of the six islands of 124,422 is divided as follows: Curaçao, 78,587; Aruba, 35,933; Bonaire, 5,536; St. Martin, 1,928; Saba, 1,238; St. Eustatius, 1,200. Over 60 per cent of the total reside in Curaçao and between 80 per cent and 90 per cent are Negroes and mulattoes. The remainder are Dutch and Venezuelans. Although Dutch is the official language, a native dialect called "papamiento" is generally used in the southern group of islands. This is a mixture of Spanish, Indian, Portuguese, African, French, Dutch and English, with Spanish predominating as a result of the island's proximity to Venezuela. The version of papamiento spoken on Aruba differs from that of Curaçao in that it contains a higher percentage of Indian and American words. In the northern group of islands the English language is in general use.

Climate is Tropical

On the southern group of islands, the climate is typical of any tropical arid region. The mean annual temperature at Curaçao is 81° F. Temperature changes are a matter of day and night variation rather than seasonal. The sun shines almost continuously by day, hence an edict which bans the painting of buildings a glaring white. However, the heat, particularly in the evening is relieved by the trade winds. Mean annual rainfall in Curaçao is 22 inches, but it comes in short, sharp tropical showers, and the problem of drought is ever present. Water is obtained from deep wells and from government-operated sea-water distilling plants. A quantity of fresh water is also imported. The dry climate is reflected in the type of plants indigenous to the island, cacti of many varieties, divi-divi trees, aloes and agaves.

The average temperature of the northern group of islands is approximately the same as that of the southern group, but rainfall is nearly double.

The government is comprised of a Governor and an advisory council of five members (including the Governor as President of the Council), all of whom are appointed by the Crown. Its legislative assembly, known as the "States", has fifteen members, one-third appointed by the Crown upon recommendation of the Advisory Council, and two-thirds elected. Suffrage is greatly restricted. Each of the different islands is under an official appointed by the government.

Because of the government's immigration regulations and the high wages paid by the refineries, there is practically no unemployment, particularly in Curaçao and Aruba. Therefore, the purchasing power and standard of living of the people are relatively high. There are now 63 schools and over 20,000 pupils.

The official currency is the "guilder" or "florin", consisting of 100 cents. The current quotation of the florin is Can.$0.5302 and U.S.$0.5338. United States currency is widely accepted at par and retail prices are frequently quoted therein.

All Imports are Subject to Licence

All imports are subject to licence and approval by the Foreign Exchange Control Board in Curaçao. However, in August, 1948, United States dollars were freely available for the payment of all but a few luxury goods and items which can be manufactured locally. The restricted list includes the following: gold and gold products valued at more than $100 f.o.b. factory; jewellery; platinum ware and de luxe silverware; paintings and other works of art valued at more than U.S.$300 f.o.b. factory; and automobiles having an f.o.b. factory value of over U.S.$2,500. In addition, the list includes all kinds of goods which can be obtained or fabricated locally where the price and quality are comparable to those of imported goods.

This condition of relatively free exchange has been in existence since December 11, 1947, at which time arrangements were made with London and The Hague whereby the entire proceeds derived from the sale of petroleum and petroleum products could be retained by the government, converted in the New York exchange market, and used for the needs of the colony.

Foreign Trade of Netherlands Antilles

Year	Imports	Exports
1938	U.S.$ 95,697,938	U.S.$ 81,700,274
1943	183,885,000	158,834,000
1945	252,583,308	182,613,860
1946	268,232,975	273,301,880

The following breakdown of the imports and exports of the two islands of Curaçao and Aruba indicates the dominating role played by oil in the economy of the islands:

Foreign Trade of Curaçao and Aruba

Imports	Curaçao	Aruba (Florins)	Total
1945—			
Provisions and liquors	19,298,825	9,379,258	28,678,083
Drygoods	6,320,824	3,113,872	9,434,696
Machinery, etc.	7,782.567	2,385,608	10,168,175
Oil products	150,117,626	219,045,898	369,163,524
Miscellaneous	26,203,991	30,241,228	56,445,219
Total	209,723,833	264,165,864	473.889,697
1946—			
Provisions and liquors	22,435,787	12,282,981	34,718,768
Drygoods	12,318,009	5,025,653	17,343,662
Machinery, etc.	15,171,018	2,090,969	17,261,987
Oil products	138,582.689	246,754,394	385,337,083
Miscellaneous	33,932,053	14,657,809	48,589,862
Total	222,439,556	280,811,806	503,251,362
Exports			
1945—			
Provisions and liquors	2,299,070	750,458	3,049,528
Drygoods	286,037	168,901	454,938
Machinery, etc.	534,606	73,460	608,066
Oil products	162,367,304	171,837,545	334,204,849
Miscellaneous	2,658,625	1,639,116	4,297,741
Total	168,145,642	174,469,480	342,615,122
1946—			
Provisions and liquors	2,736,933	1,745,510	4,482,443
Drygoods	691,436	390,574	1,082,010
Machinery, etc.	934.115	85,661	1,019,776
Oil products	178,586.120	317,182,146	495,768,266
Miscellaneous	8,059,775	2,349,231	10,409,006
Total	191,008,379	321,753,122	512,761,501

Approximately 80 per cent of the imports consist of crude petroleum for refining purposes. Lack of local industry apart from oil refining, together with poor agricultural conditions and a high standard of living, contribute to the necessity of importing a large variety of luxury items and manufactured goods.

Some 98 per cent of exports is refined petroleum and the remainder includes phosphate rock, aloes, goatskins, divi-divi, straw hats and orange peel.

The competition which Canadian firms can expect from United States exporters is clearly illustrated in the import figures for 1946. During that year, of imports valued at U.S.$268,232,979, the United States supplied $99,283,199, Canada's share being $1,399,029.

The only agricultural products of the colony are beans, corn, sorghum, aloes, divi-divi, and a small amount of fruits and vegetables for local consumption. Agriculture suffers from poor water supply, apart from lack of labour, due to the high wages paid by the oil companies. There is, therefore, little likelihood of there being any large expansion in local production.

Phosphate rock, salt and gold are being mined at present, the latter by a Canadian company which obtained a concession in 1945.

Entire Economy Dominated by Petroleum Industry

The entire economy is dominated by the petroleum industry, started by the Royal Dutch Shell interests in 1915 with a refinery at Emmastad, Curaçao, now one of the world's largest. In 1925, the same group and a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey built refineries on Aruba, the capacity of which now exceeds that of Curaçao. In 1938, the islands became the largest importers of crude petroleum in the world. Apart from oil refining, the only manufacturing consists of straw-hat making, a small amount of furniture, and Curaçao liquor.

Life in Curaçao centres about the harbour of Willemstad, where half the island's population resides. The city is divided by St. Anna Bay, a narrow channel which forms a highway for ships through the heart of the city into the Schottegat. A unique swinging pontoon bridge, which joins the two sections of the city, Punda and Otrabanda, frequently remains open for an hour at a time to allow the oil tankers coming from Lake Maracaibo to enter the harbour. A transhipment point and largest commercial centre of the area, Willemstad is a modern city in which 90 per cent of the colony's business is done.

Oranjestad is the principal town of the island of Aruba, and of increasing importance. A trade representative at this centre usually covers Aruba more thoroughly than one operating from Curaçao.

Regular Steamship Services Operate Between Canada and Curaçao

Saguenay Terminals Ltd., Sun Life Building, Montreal, and the Swedish-American Line, 600 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, have regular services to Curaçao from Canada. The Grace Line has a regular service from New York to Curaçao. The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Funch, Edye & Co., New York) provides regular sailings from New York, Mobile and New Orleans to Aruba and Curaçao. Moore-McCormack Lines operate schedules between San Francisco and Los Angeles and Curaçao. Transhipment for other islands is made at Willemstad.

A passport is required for the Netherlands Antilles, but no visa. It is necessary to have a health certificate and proof of vaccination, and an entry permit obtained from immigration authorities in Curaçao.

No salesman's licence is needed and samples of no commercial value enter free of duty. Those having a commercial value may be entered after a bond has been placed equal to the value of the duty, which is refundable should the goods be re-exported within two months.

The principal banks in Willemstad, Curaçao are: Maduro & Curiel's Bank; Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V.; and Edwards, Henriquez & Co. In Oranjestad, Aruba, the principal banks are the Aruba Bank and the Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V.

Willemstad's principal hotel is the Hotel Americano, and Oranjestad's is the Strand Hotel.

Beurs en Niews Berichten and La Prensa are the chief newspapers published daily in Curaçao.

Credit terms prevailing at present are sight draft d/p or d/a at 30, 60, or 90 days. Statute of Limitations is 10 years.

Many Essential Items Admitted Duty Free

The import duties are generally 3 per cent ad valorem, but there is a fairly extensive free list, including commodities necessary for the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the islands, e.g., fertilizers, tools, machinery, plants, etc., as well as certain foodstuffs. In addition, there is a miscellaneous section in which the duties for the items listed run from 10 to 50 per cent. All duty rates are subject to a surtax of 10 per cent of the duty. Although it is a Crown colony, there are no discriminatory tariffs in effect in favour of Holland.

Telephones in the colony number 2,986; there are 4,000 radio receiving sets; 5,608 automobiles registered; 7 main post offices with several branches; 674 kilometres of roads (Curaçao 305, Aruba 300, Bonaire 48. St. Martin 21); no railroads. Electric current on the islands is 127-220 volts, A.C., 50 cycles.

The general credit rating of the Netherlands Antilles market at the present time is good. Due to the increasing world demand for oil products, the colony is going through a boom period which will probably continue for some years. Even if Venezuela should decide to refine more of its oil locally, refineries in Curaçao would not be particularly affected, since the present and projected refinery capacity cannot handle even the present crude oil output, which itself is constantly increasing.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

The New Zealand State Hydro-electric Department, Wellington, invites tenders for the following: One 5 M.V.A. 50/11 KV transformer bank for Tauranga Substation. Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m., May 10, 1949. Interested Canadian firms may obtain further particulars and specifications from Mr. J. A. Malcolm, New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Life Building, Montreal, Que.

Newsprint Situation in Bizonal Germany Improved

Frankfurt, December 23, 1948.—(FTS)—Newsprint consumption in Bizonia during the twelve months ending next June is estimated at 92,800 tons, of which 25,600 tons will be made available through the European Recovery Program and the remainder by mills in this territory. The newsprint position is better than at any time since the occupation commenced.

Bizonia's newsprint mills, whose entire production is channeled into domestic use, will probably exceed their target figure of 67,200 tons as the mills now are averaging an output of 1,500 tons weekly. This is approximately 25 per cent over production levels prevailing in January, 1948.

Marshall Plan purchases of newsprint have been made in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Austria by Joint Export-Import Agency. A contract for 6,268 tons was signed recently, and deliveries are scheduled to begin in the near future. Until these imports begin to arrive, temporary shortages may continue in some areas. A distinct improvement in the supply situation is anticipated, however, early in 1949. This is to some extent contingent on the speed with which contracts for the additional newsprint imports authorized by the ECA can be secured in world markets, which are highly competitive as a result of a universal shortage of newsprint. Within the last week ECA has authorized purchase of a further 14,500 tons.

It is expected that book paper schedules will be met also. The twelve-month production target is 143,000 tons. Since currency reform, output has averaged 12,000 tons per month.

Britain Imported Large Proportion of Foodstuffs From Canada Last Year

Dominion supplied 81 per cent of imported flour, 78 per cent of wheat, 80 per cent of dried eggs, 70 per cent of bacon, 29 per cent of shell eggs—British imports highest on record and exports highest in any peacetime year.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, January 24, 1949.—British exports during the past year amounted to $1,583·3 millions, which is a peacetime record for the United Kingdom, and is an increase of £445 millions over 1947. It is also three times the total for 1938.

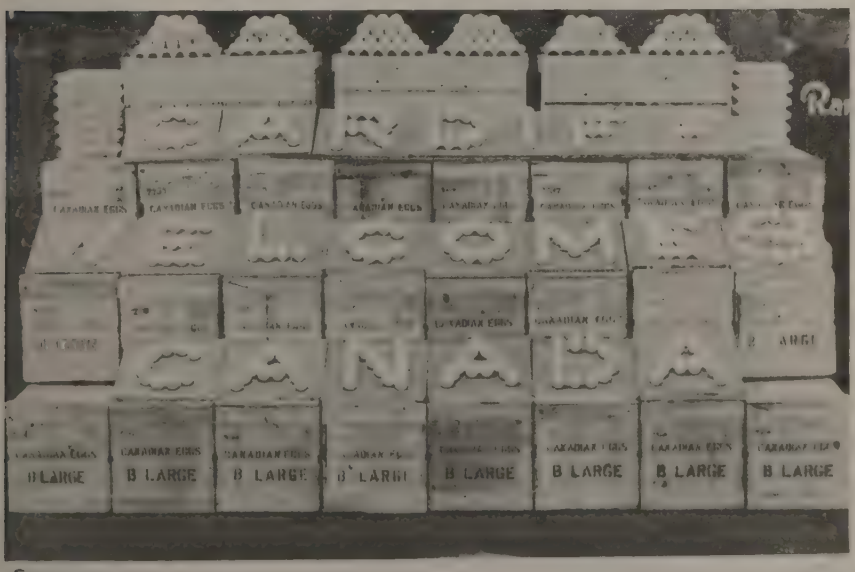
British imports, valued at $2,079·5 millions during 1948, were the highest on record.

The value of cotton goods exported in December exceeded £14 millions for the first time since 1928. The volume of piece-goods shipped abroad was double the figure for December, 1947.

Machinery was the most important item on the list of exports in December, shipments being valued at £23·1 millions. This figure represented a decline of £1,000,000 from the July record.

Imports in December were valued at $178·7 millions, representing a decline of $2·3 millions from November. The largest single drop was in food, drink and tobacco, which suffered a reduction of $1·7 millions to $81·7 millions. Imports of raw materials amounted to £58·9 millions, representing a decline of £1·1 millions.

Great Britain—Canadian shell eggs were received recently in Swansea, Wales, with particular enthusiasm, even the Lord Mayor having attended a luncheon gathering aboard the S.S. *Moreria* in honour of the occasion. Over 12,500,000 eggs were unloaded, this being the first shipment from Canada delivered at a Welsh port since 1945 and the largest ever handled in Wales. Canada supplied 80 per cent of the dried eggs and 29 per cent of all the shell eggs imported by Great Britain last year.



Of the total imports last year, Canada supplied 78 per cent of the wheat, 81 per cent of the flour, 70 per cent of the bacon, 10 per cent of the cheese, 80 per cent of the dried eggs, 29 per cent of the shell eggs, 4 per cent of the tobacco, 28 per cent of the timber, 32 per cent of the non-ferrous metals and 45 per cent of the newsprint.

New Zealand Appoints New Board To Market Apples and Pears

Regulations apply to all apples and pears grown in and imported into New Zealand—Production costs and average price to growers to be declared each season—Growers' transportation costs to wholesale dealers assumed by Board—United Kingdom chief export market—Production declining.

By Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on the production and marketing of apples and pears in New Zealand, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

WELLINGTON, December 5, 1948.—All apples and pears grown in and imported into New Zealand will be acquired and marketed by the Apple and Pear Marketing Board, under an Act recently passed by the New Zealand Parliament. The Board has authority to make and carry out arrangements and give directions for handling, transport, storage and shipment of all apples and pears which it acquires. The authority of the Board shall apply only to fresh fruit, whether or not it has been chilled, frozen or gassed, but shall not apply to fruit canned, dried, converted into jam or otherwise treated.

The Board will consist of a chairman, two members selected from a panel of names submitted by the Fruitgrowers' Federation, and two members appointed by the Government.

The Minister of Agriculture shall each season, in respect of the ensuing season, declare the standard cost of production of apples and pears. Before March 31 in each season, the Board shall declare the average price to be paid to growers for apples and pears grown during the season. This average price shall not be more than 6d. above or 6d. below the standard cost of production declared by the Minister. This average price and standard cost shall be determined in respect of fruit grown in Hawke's Bay and Nelson Districts (the two main apple and pear growing districts in New Zealand). Different prices may be fixed according to variety, grade, quality and size, having regard for the average (seasonal) price.

An apple and pear industry account shall be established with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

Marketing of Apples and Pears Controlled Since 1940

Since 1940 the marketing of apples and pears grown in New Zealand has been the responsibility of the Marketing Department of New Zealand. (This department will probably be named as the agent of the new Board.) The government marketing officers were advised in their operations by the Fruit Marketing Council, composed of growers' representatives and government representatives. Under the new Act, the Board, on which there will

be representatives of growers, will have an executive power, while in the past the growers who were members of the Fruit Marketing Council acted in an advisory capacity only.

The other important change in the marketing plan for apples and pears is that the new Board acquires the fruit at a fixed price, while, under the previous plan, growers received pool prices according to variety, grade and size and a guaranteed seasonal average price.

For the 1948 season the seasonal average wholesale guaranteed price has been 8s. 4d (about $1.67 Canadian at current exchange rates) per bushel for all apples and pears. The range in price has varied from about 22s. to 5s. per bushel, according to variety, grade and size. Under the government plan which has been in effect in 1948, if the actual average at which the fruit is sold is only 8s., the Government provides the additional 4d., which is paid to growers to bring the average price up to 8s. 4d. Nominated prices on the market for different varieties and grades during the season were adjusted from time to time by the marketing officers, usually after consultation with the Fruit Marketing Council. These adjustments were usually made weekly or fortnightly.

Growers were permitted to sell up to two cases (bushels) direct to consumers without reference to the Marketing Department. This privilege may also be granted under the new Apple and Pear Board.

In 1948 and in past years, the growers have taken their fruit to an assembly point, and the Marketing Department has been responsible for transporting it to wholesale dealers whose normal activities are the selling of fruits and vegetables at auction. The cost of transportation, which was mostly by motor truck and between the Islands by ocean vessels, has been pooled, so that the grower located close to a large consuming market receives no more for fruit of a certain quality than growers with fruit of a similar quality located at a considerable distance from such a consuming centre except for a small proximity-to-market bonus. Wholesale dealers have been allowed about 10 per cent for their services. The retailers transported the fruit at their own expense from the wholesalers to their own stores. The retail margin allowed ranged from 4d. to 9d. per pound, or an average of about 40 per cent.

The regulation of marketing of apples and pears under the new Apple and Pear Board has the full support of the Fruitgrowers' Federation, which represents all growers. The Federation receives its financial support for organization purposes from a tax of 2s. per acre paid by growers with more than 120 trees. The tax is collected by the Department of Agriculture and is handed over to the Fruitgrowers' Federation after deducting the costs of collection. All fruitgrowers who sell fruit must be registered with the Department of Agriculture.

United Kingdom is Principal Market

The average annual production of New Zealand apples and pears is about 2,850,000 bushels, of which about 340,000 bushels are pears. Prior to the war about 1,500,000 bushels were exported to the United Kingdom annually. When the war started, shipments ceased and the Government took over the marketing. Efforts were made to increase consumption at home, and dehydration was undertaken. When the United States troops arrived in New Zealand, no great trouble was experienced in selling the entire crop within New Zealand.

One million cases (bushels) of apples and 22,000 cases of pears were exported to the United Kingdom from the 1948 crop. This resumption of exports to the United Kingdom has removed any surplus which was developing as a result of the evacuation of the United States armed forces.

In 1947, New Zealand had 1,171,913 apple trees in orchards with more than 120 trees. There has been a steady decrease in tree numbers since 1941, when there were 1,362,666 trees. Pear trees have declined in number from 130,748 in 1941 to 126,315 in 1947. Labour shortages have resulted in the removal of unprofitable varieties, and there has been a decline in the production of apples and pears under unsuitable or marginal conditions. Most of the commercial orchards in New Zealand were planted between 1911 and 1918, and these trees are, therefore, between 30 and 36 years of age. As trees are dying at an average rate of about 5 per cent annually, and on some soils the rate approaches 10 per cent, few of these earlier plantings will be alive or will be producing payable crops by 1965. Replacement of old trees is under way, and there is a greater demand for nursery trees than can be supplied. The per capita consumption of apples in New Zealand is estimated at 44 pounds. Considering the natural increase in population and expected immigrants, it is estimated that an additional production of 37,500 bushels, or the produce (at $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per tree) from 125 acres will be necessary annually in the future.

Main New Zealand Varieties of Apples and Pears

Apples—	Per cent of total	Pears—	Per cent of total
Sturmer	25	Winter Cole	39
Delicious	18	Winter Nelis	23
Jonathan	15	Wm. Bon Chretien	18
Cox's Orange	9	Louise Bon Jersey	3
Dougherty	6	Packham's Triumph	1
Grannie Smith	6	Others	16
Ballarat	5		
Gravenstein	2		
Others	13		

There are about 8,800 acres in apples and about 1,000 acres in pears. There are two principal apple and pear producing districts: Hawke's Bay and Nelson, and two less important: Central Otago and Auckland, but these fruits are grown in small quantities in a number of other districts.

All apples offered for sale in New Zealand must be graded. Most of the fruit is graded and packed by the grower, but some is handled by co-operative associations. Government inspectors check the grades at assembly points. There are approximately 800 commercial growers of apples and pears, and plantings average about 10 to 15 acres in size. The average yield of packed fruit per acre in the four main producing areas and in the Dominion as a whole are as follows:

Average Yields of Packed Fruit Per Acre, by Districts

	Apples Bu.	Pears Bu.
Hawke's Bay	505	524
Nelson	376	375
Dunedin	220	368
Auckland	268	...
Dominion	375	451

A number of good orchards in Hawke's Bay frequently have yields of 800 and 1,000 bushels of apples per acre.

Large Number of Migrants Entered Australia Last Year

Sydney.—(FTS)—Migrants into Australia numbered approximately 70,000 during 1948, the greatest number in any year since 1913. British migrants composed more than half of this total, the remainder being mainly European displaced persons. It is expected that eventually Australia will take 200,000 Baltic displaced persons.

Venezuela Plans Higher Output Of Some Agricultural Items

Expenditure estimated at $21,600,000 over period of four years for purchase of farm machinery, fertilizer and for land clearing—Economy was formerly based on agricultural production prior to development of petroleum industry—Coffee second to oil as source of export wealth.

By J. A. Stiles, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One Bolivar equals Can.$0.2985)

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of articles on economic conditions in Venezuela, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*.)

CARACAS, January 19, 1949.—Self-sufficiency with regard to corn, sugar, rice, potatoes, beans and vegetable oils is the aim of a government four-year plan, approved at the close of 1947. The federal policy of encouraging agriculture has also been continued, consisting of increased credits, education of the farmer through the use of experimental stations and agricultural schools, the improvement of existing native crops and introduction of others, and the replacement of out-dated machinery with new power machines. An estimated expenditure of $21,600,000 will provide mainly for agricultural machinery, land clearance and fertilizer.

The main reason for the plan is government concern regarding the country's deficiency in many essential agricultural products, such as rice, potatoes, wheat, barley, oats and sugar, which must be supplemented by imports. As one example, consumption requirements of wheat are estimated at 138,000 metric tons per year. This situation exists despite the fact that, since the second decade of the century, the country's economic dependency has changed from agricultural and pastoral production to petroleum, making possible the retention of certain foodstuffs.

Coffee, one of Venezuela's primary sources of revenue, and second only to petroleum in total export value, this year added $10,000,000 to the national income, as compared with $9,200,000 last year. Exports of coffee varied between 1930 and 1947, with a general tendency to decline, especially during the later war years, when the European market was curtailed. Better crops in the past three years, together with improved shipping facilities, have resulted in increased shipments abroad. Market prices have also been higher, which has aided industry greatly. Coffee is grown widely throughout the country, but most profitably in the mountain regions. It is of two types, the aged and washed, or *lavado*, and the unwashed, or *trillado*.

Venezuelan Exports of Coffee

Year	Kilos	Bolivars	Index (1913=100)
1913	64,417,885	83,920,501	100.0
1930	47,146,776	68,041,087	73.2
1935	53,648,286	30,852,463	83.3
1940	28,751,764	18,653,795	44.6
1945	28,227,799	34,538,543	43.8
1946	40,489,914	63,924,178	62.8
1947	31,376,860	58,017,073	48.7
1948 (est.)	37,272,000	.....	57.8

In the production of cacao, this country ranks third in Latin America, following Brazil and Ecuador, the principal market being the United States.

National cacao production has improved recently, due to increased prices and a consequent betterment of plantations. Estimates for this year show a decided increase in cacao exports.

Venezuelan Cacao Exports

Year	Kilos	Bolivars	Index (1913=100)
1913	17,896,977	25,154,061	100.0
1930	16,106,636	17,225,375	90.0
1935	15,041,941	6,774,542	84.0
1940	15,266,669	8,527,976	85.3
1945	12,935,811	13,723,857	72.3
1946	16.514,871	24,663,601	92.3
1947	11,731,540	28,853,851	65.5
1948 (est.)	24.468,000	.....	192.0

The export price of ordinary cacao in the New York market rose from U.S.$0.32 per pound in December, 1946, to $0.47 in December, 1947. While the average quotation for cacao this year has fallen to $0.40, prices for the finer qualities have remained high. A minimum price level is guaranteed by the Department of Cacao of the Venezuelan Agriculture and Livestock Credit Bank in the interest of producers.

Government Assists Sugar Mills

The government is making every effort to increase and develop sugar production, at present extremely low, until both domestic and industrial local needs can be met. Although some areas are cultivated by modern methods, the bulk of the crop is still the result of primitive cultivation, which produces cane of low sugar content. The high cost of production has prevented sugar from becoming an export crop, and domestic consumption requirements have been filled to the extent of only 85 per cent.

Government assistance includes loans for the installation of a new sugar mill, expected to produce from 2,500 to 3,000 metric tons per day; the reorganization of a sugar mill acquired by the government; topographical studies in the regions where there is likely to be the most development in the sugar industry; and planning of several new sugar mills with corresponding plantations.

Production of Sugar

Year	Volume (Kilos)	Index (1936=100)
1936	13,037,065	100.0
1937	14,256,120	109.4
1938	17,405,660	133.5
1939	17,893,870	137.3
1940	19,173,264	147.1
1941	19,299,860	148.0
1942	30,380,121	233.0
1943	34,938,423	268.0
1944	32,659,559	250.5
1945	26.690,364	204.7
1946	27,369,254	209.9
1947*	28,392,000	210.1
1948*	42,852,000	328.2

*Estimated figures.

Staples Must Still be Imported

Venezuelan grain production remains below national requirements, with the result that the need for importing rice, corn and wheat, as well as other staple commodities, such as beans, continues to exist. One of the country's principal needs, in order to overcome this situation, is for more silos for the conservation and distribution of grain. According to conservative estimates, from 20 to 25 per cent of the corn production, or Bs.

15,600,000, is lost every year through lack of adequate storage. The government signed a contract in 1947 with the Butler Manufacturing Company, an American firm, for the installation of 12 silos.

Rice Production to be Encouraged

It is the aim of the Venezuelan Development Corporation to encourage rice production until the country is self-sufficient in this product, since it is one of the staples of the country's diet. Many interior dwellers live almost entirely upon black beans, rice and coffee. Prior to the recent war, requirements were met principally from imports, but during the war, efforts were made to produce large quantities of rice. At present, the estimated demand is 50,000 metric tons, and local production has reached only 26,000 tons.

Corn is the most important cereal crop, and resort to imports has rarely been necessary. The *arepa* (corn) bread is used by 70 per cent of the population. The 1948 crop established a record, with indications that the 300,000-ton requirement has been met. The government reduced the controlled ceiling price to the consumer from Bs.40 per 100 kilos to Bs.35 in the Federal District, a fact which has disappointed many farmers who hoped to be compensated for poorer years by this harvest. There is a fear that farmers will not develop bumper crops if an abundance of corn results in lower prices by government control.

Although wheat is one of the oldest agricultural products of Venezuela, its production has steadily decreased since 1870, when it was curtailed in favour of Spanish imported wheat. Today, as little as 29,640 acres are planted to wheat, with a production of from 5,000 to 6,000 metric tons, compared with an annual 45,000-ton consumption. But consumption requirements are estimated at 138,000 tons per year of bread wheat, and until suitable seeds for tropical lands of easy mechanism are found, it will be necessary to continue the importation of grain.

The following table indicates the increase of wheat flour imports up to the middle of 1947, the latest year for which official figures are available. It may be assumed, however, that the rate of increase has continued since 1947, due to the increasing popularity of the northern hard wheat flour.

Imports of Wheat Flour

Year	Kilos	Bolivars
1941	40,134,000	6,598
1942	38,107,000	6,690
1943	38,494,000	8,125
1944	56,338,000	15,960
1945	54,779,000	15,581
1946	69,400,000	24,590
1947 (6 months)	52,460,000	25,546

Venezuela is not a cotton country, although its plains could produce sufficient for all European requirements. Although some cotton mills operate in the country, the industry is not prosperous, due to lack of production. There are 10 cotton zones, comprising an area of 25,000 hectares (61,750 acres). Production per hectare is some 700 kilos of raw cotton, and the average yield in fibre is about 25 per cent. However, Venezuela must still import much of her cotton.

Cotton Consumption in Venezuela

Year	Domestic	Imported
	(Metric tons)	
1945	3,348	1,836
1946	2,916	2,460
1947	3,768	1,980
1948	3,060	1,896

Tourist Industry in Great Britain Largest Dollar-Earning Export

Valuable contribution made to nation's recovery by tourism —Number of visitors is estimated to have risen from 390,000 in 1947 to over 500,000 in 1948—Restrictions eased to encourage visitors.

By J. E. P. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, January 1, 1949.—Britain's tourist industry is playing a leading role in the recovery of this nation. It is now established as the country's greatest dollar-earning export, surpassing the famous textile trade and expanded automobile industry in this respect. Britain's ability to attract tourists has been developing at a remarkable rate. In 1947, for example, some 390,000 people visited these shores and left an estimated $80,000,000, apart from expenditures for transportation in British ships and aircraft. In 1948, the number of visitors is claimed to have passed 500,000, with earnings in the neighbourhood of $140,000,000 of which $60,000,000 was in dollars or in other hard currencies. It is hoped that during 1949, 560,000 visitors, including 150,000 Canadians and Americans, will arrive and spend an aggregate of some $200,000,000. In so doing, a valuable contribution to Britain's vital dollar needs will be made.

The problem of the balance of international payments, which has been aggravated by conditions stemming from Britain's war effort, has forced the nation to make a determined drive to increase both invisible and visible exports to pay for the importation of necessary foodstuffs and raw materials. In prewar years, although imports amounted in value to almost twice that of exports, invisible income from overseas investments banking and insurance, shipping and the tourist trade was of sufficient volume to pay for these excess purchases. With the disappearance of a large percentage of this invisible income, Britain has been facing a chronic deficit in her international trading accounts. If she is to secure international solvency by 1952, when the European Recovery Program ends, further income from exports must be found. As her largest deficits are with the United States and Canada, and as these two nations have a limited capacity to absorb the excess goods which the United Kingdom and the other Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) countries produce, it would appear that only in the field of invisible exports is there a likelihood of achieving the desired result. Outside of shipping, no other export industry would seem to hold more promise than the tourist industry.

Large Net Earning Derived from Tourist Industry

As an invisible export, the tourist trade has decided advantages. Less capital expenditure is required than for most industries, and based as it is on the sale of services, tourism requires the importation of few raw materials other than foodstuffs. As a result, a larger net earning for equal expenditure may be expected from this trade. Apart from the monetary aspect, the tourist trade plays its part in bringing together people from diverse areas and from different walks of life. In so doing, better international understanding between peoples is generated with the consequent furthering of the interests of the free nations.

Realizing that tourism is becoming, at a comparatively small cost in capital investment, raw material and labour, one of the major exporting

trades, and one whose dollar content is high, the British government has taken steps to encourage and develop the industry. Two non-governmental organizations, the British Tourist and Holidays Board, and the Scottish Tourist Board were set up. These two boards, the British board working through its tourist branch, the Travel Association, are charged with the responisbility of organizing and encouraging the expansion of this industry in the United Kingdom. The government has also taken measures to encourage tourism by reducing to a minimum the irksome delays and restrictions which have hampered tourist travel. Customs regulations have been altered and austerity restrictions modified in many respects. In the following paragraphs an outline of a few of these schemes is given.

Tourists Granted Concessions in Food Rationing

Many essential foodstuffs are still rationed in the United Kingdom. Visitors remaining for less than 28 days, however, do not need a food ration card for residence in hotels. If a food ration card is desired, one may be obtained from the local Food Office on presentation of the visitor's passport. If remaining longer than 28 days, a food ration card should be obtained. These have to be renewed every three months. Ration books are not required for meals in restaurants, but anyone in possession of a ration card must surrender coupons when staying in a hotel for more than four nights. Persons arriving from Canada may bring in 50 pounds of foodstuffs of which no one foodstuff may exceed 10 pounds. All food is imported free of purchase tax but not necessarily of customs duty. The duty is usually waived on small quantities.

Hotel accommodation is hard to obtain in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that only 85 per cent of the hotel space of prewar years is available for use. No new hotels have been erected since 1939, while many of the older buildings that were war-damaged await needy repairs. In areas frequented by tourists, however, there are generally to be found one or two hotels that should meet requirements. Visitors, particularly to large centres such as London, would be advised to secure accommodation well in advance.

Ship Accommodation Still at a Premium

Inquiries reveal that ship accommodation is still at a premium. It would appear that some accommodation at reasonable notice is available with respect to air travel. However, it will be some time before the transport situation is back to normal. This is recognized as a limiting factor on the tourist trade with particular respect to that from North America. As a result, strenuous efforts are being made to rectify the situation. Several liners have been reconditioned and put back on the North Atlantic run, and these have been joined by some postwar ships. A point worth noting is that some 45 per cent of the travelling to Britain is done in the three months of June, July and August, with the result that travel space is in greatest demand during that period.

As gasoline is strictly rationed to residents of the United Kingdom, special arrangements have had to be worked out for overseas visitors. Briefly, visitors who bring a private car with them, or purchase a new one in the United Kingdom for subsequent export, are granted sufficient gasoline to cover the trip by direct route from port of entry or place of purchase, as the case may be, to their furthest destination in the United Kingdom and thence to their port of departure. In addition, a touring allowance is issued which differs with the duration of the stay. If the visit covers up to a 14-day period, a mileage allowance equivalent to 600 miles is given. If the stay ranges from 21 days to a calendar month, the additional allowance runs to 1,000 miles. For longer periods, the equivalent of 300 miles

driving for the second and the third months is granted. No additional allowance is made if the stay extends beyond three months, though the coupons already issued may remain valid for six months.

Such touring allowances are not, at present, issued in respect of second-hand cars and motorcycles purchased in the United Kingdom for subsequent export.

The authorized holder of a tourist voucher book may make journeys in a hired car or taxi irrespective of any restrictions on the use of gasoline in these vehicles. The visitor's tourist voucher book and passport must be shown to the car operator, and the hirer must sign a declaration form if the journeys are to be made outside of a radius of twenty miles.

Visitors needing transport for business purposes, who borrow cars from residents of the United Kingdom, may apply for an extra supply of gasoline over and above that allotted to the car-owner. In this case, submission must be made with covering letter and other data to the Board of Trade. The London Office of the Canadian Foreign Trade Service can usually be of help to Canadian businessmen.

Visitors May Purchase Clothing and Other Rationed Goods

The British government has made arrangements for overseas visitors to buy clothing and other rationed goods. A scheme has been devised whereby any visitor, holding a Canadian or foreign passport, cashing not less than £25 ($100) in foreign currency, is entitled to one tourist voucher book per year. A man and wife together may receive a book each, providing they cash not less than the equivalent of £50. The voucher book may only be used in conjunction with the visitor's passport. The vouchers are used while making a purchase, and one voucher may be used for the purchase of one rationed article, although there are exceptions to this general rule.

Under the personal export scheme, visitors may purchase rationed articles without surrender of vouchers or coupons providing the goods are sent direct to the tourist's address abroad, or consigned care of the shipping or airline company on whose craft he is departing. Goods purchased under this scheme are, in many cases, free from purchase tax. Purchase tax exemptions apply to purchases of what may be described as personal effects only. Certain goods may be under export control and, in these cases, application would have to be made to the export licensing branch of the Board of Trade.

Canadians entering the United Kingdom are required to have a valid passport. Visas are not required. Identity cards are not needed if the stay is for any time up to 28 days. For longer visits an identity card must be obtained. These may be acquired on presentation of the traveller's passport at the local national registration office.

Personal effects which have been in the traveller's possession for an appreciable time are not normally charged import duty and purchase tax. In practice, passengers are permitted to bring in and retain small amounts of dutiable goods free of duty and tax. If the period of stay is less than six months, personal effects not otherwise admitted free may be permitted entry on deposit of duty and tax, which can be repaid by cheque when the article is taken out of the country.

Many goods are under import control. For this reason no merchandise should be included in one's baggage if it is not private effects and is intended for resale. Personal effects do not require import permits.

The export of most goods from the United Kingdom is restricted and subject to export licence. However, visitors may take out of the country, without restriction or tax, reasonable quantities of personal effects, personal jewellery, furs and silverware brought with them or purchased while in this country with their own money.

It should be recognized that customs data listed above applies to United Kingdom regulations only, and in no way affects Canadian customs regulations. Briefly, with respect to the latter, Canadians returning to Canada after a visit abroad of 48 hours' duration or longer are permitted $100 exemption allowance on goods acquired by them for personal or household use, or as souvenirs or gifts included in accompanied baggage. For further details it is suggested that the nearest Canadian Customs and Excise office be consulted. While in the United Kingdom, inquiries of this nature may be directed to the Canadian customs representative at Canada House.

No country stands to gain as much from the expansion of the tourist trade as the United Kingdom, and the nation is recognizing the fact that the tourist industry is essentially a part of the country's export drive. Although efforts have been made and encouraging results obtained to make travel easier by abolishing burdensome controls on tourist movement, the development of the tourist trade to this country to its fullest extent will necessarily depend on the international, political and economic stability of the world and of Europe in particular. The European Recovery Plan should play its part in this respect, and tourist travel, by explaining the ideals and achievements of ERP to peoples on both sides of the Atlantic should, in turn, assist ERP to fulfil its purpose.

Maximum Prices for Salted Beef Set by Newfoundland

St. John's, January 6, 1949.—(FTS)—The maximum price at which imported salt beef may be sold in quantities of less than one barrel shall not exceed 44 cents per pound for salted beef imported from the United States and 40 cents per pound for salted beef imported from Canada.

According to the order issued by the Commissioner for Supply, effective January 5, 1949, every barrel of salted beef sold by the importer must be plainly marked to indicate the country of origin. Nor may an importer or retailer transfer any salted beef from the barrel in which it was imported to any other barrel or container.

Exports of the Linen Industry in Northern Ireland Lower in 1948

Belfast, December 21, 1948.—(FTS)—During the first nine months of 1948, the total exports of the linen industry in Northern Ireland were valued at £13,755,024, or £1,229,009 less than for the same period in 1947. These figures are for the whole of the United Kingdom but may be taken as applying to Northern Ireland, since, apart from some Scottish factories producing principally coarser types of linen for industrial purposes, the industry is mainly located in Ulster.

The export figure of £13,735,024 mentioned above is made up as follows: flax and hemp yarns, £797,956; piece-goods, £8,575,474; finished thread, £712,782; canvas hose pipes and piping, £445,707; damask table linen, £959,141; other plain textiles (household goods), £1,041,958; handkerchiefs, £389,566; other linen and hemp manufactures, £74,988.

The principal purchaser was the United States, exports to which consisted principally of piece-goods, domestic table linen, and handkerchiefs. The value of United States purchases of these for the first nine months of 1948 was £2,166,254 as compared with £2,418,082 for the same period of 1947. There was a slight overall increase in the value of exports to Australia, despite a reduction in quantity. Shipments to Canada showed a marked decrease, the total value of the principal items falling from £1,142,232 in 1947 to £571,731 in 1948.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	November			January-November		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Groups—						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	12·2	35·1	35·7	116·2	327·8	314·9
Animals and Animal Products	2·6	7·4	7·9	23·9	81·5	69·7
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	7·9	31·2	32·6	81·9	361·8	322·4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·9	7·7	6·3	29·7	84·2	67·4
Iron and Its Products	13·7	65·4	70·6	151·2	703·4	715·4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·0	14·2	15·0	35·8	149·9	141·7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12·6	43·3	49·2	115·0	414·6	560·0
Chemicals and Allied Products	4·2	9·7	10·6	33·0	104·5	108·1
Miscellaneous Commodities	4·1	15·1	10·3	46·3	152·1	105·5
TOTAL	63·3	229·1	238·2	633·2	2,379·8	2,405·0
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	2,062	5,784	8,377	19,467	72,422	53,212
Nuts	540	1,905	2,331	3,252	20,579	27,207
Vegetables	310	2,939	802	5,640	24,128	6,599
Grains and products	1,324	6,330	5,320	16,026	32,248	25,454
Sugar and products	2,173	5,598	6,318	19,350	52,116	66,013
Cocoa and chocolate	213	24	636	1,904	7,386	15,765
Coffee and chicory	333	1,763	2,241	3,641	12,762	21,657
Tea	802	2,243	1,446	8,853	18,550	16,285
Beverages, alcoholic	951	1,829	2,197	5,947	11,962	13,109
Gums and resins	140	491	526	1,313	5,743	5,396
Oils, vegetables	1,128	2,105	1,040	11,466	24,672	20,131
Rubber and products	1,293	1,850	2,390	10,304	25,976	28,823
Tobacco	215	342	307	2,054	2,948	2,896
Vegetables products, other	683	1,905	1,811	7,024	16,307	12,329
TOTAL	12,166	35,110	35,743	116,242	327,799	314,876
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	245	459	561	2,320	4,610	5,136
Furs and products	317	2,804	1,875	5,374	20,385	21,665
Hides and skins, raw	553	934	593	2,677	11,188	7,524
Leather, unmanufactured	277	541	476	2,420	6,054	4,585
Leather, manufactured	136	729	427	2,259	7,026	5,088
Animal oils, fats, greases	127	602	1,244	876	13,616	11,172
Animals and products, other	962	1,377	2,749	7,938	18,635	14,531
TOTAL	2,616	7,446	7,924	23,864	81,514	69,703
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	2,066	5,559	6,583	12,313	53,759	50,828
Cotton products	1,256	7,159	7,593	15,273	113,765	72,342
Flax, hemp, jute and products	931	4,739	2,773	8,040	35,666	25,480
Silk and products	645	574	301	6,313	7,067	3,535
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	645	2,077	3,096	9,099	27,413	44,410
Wool, products	1,040	4,433	5,968	14,586	49,571	62,151
Artificial silk and products	304	2,361	3,125	3,397	32,193	26,948
Textile products, other	1,060	4,295	3,179	12,913	42,384	36,673
TOTAL	7,947	31,198	32,618	81,933	361,818	322,368
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	377	1,245	708	4,766	16,130	10,224
Wood, manufactured	395	1,475	1,185	3,984	16,928	12,660
Paper	716	2,099	1,527	6,992	21,610	15,858
Books and printed matter	1,452	2,859	2,896	14,003	29,526	28,675
TOTAL	2,940	7,677	6,317	29,744	84,194	67,418
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	353	992	2,162	2,823	12,278	14,923
Scrap	119	593	2,057	683	3,492	9,374
Castings and forgings	203	692	878	2,457	8,041	9,148
Rolling mill products	3,059	6,668	8,303	23,578	70,509	75,472
Pipes, tubes and fittings	131	1,234	2,038	1,816	12,192	16,364
Wire and chain	153	833	1,225	1,844	8,716	11,222

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodity	November			January-November		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Con.						
Farm implements and machinery	723	7,722	11,190	19,808	96,828	127,295
Hardware and cutlery	194	958	1,009	2,001	9,623	9,171
Household machinery	185	2,001	923	2,456	15,070	10,146
Mining, metallurgical machinery	325	722	2,080	4,957	11,214	20,475
Business, printing machinery	467	2,037	2,021	5,466	19,626	22,161
Other non-farm machinery	1,638	12,381	12,192	21,766	142,329	146,465
Tools	158	899	976	2,067	10,720	10,097
Autos, freight and passenger	1,251	6,435	3,685	11,704	68,601	24,793
Automobile parts	2,680	8,504	8,439	21,661	89,575	93,676
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	120	1,198	770	2,411	14,888	10,982
Engines and boilers	415	4,974	5,215	7,314	39,847	46,576
Cooking and heating apparatus	188	1,169	589	1,548	12,927	6,171
Iron products, other	1,331	5,369	4,832	14,873	56,926	50,878
TOTAL	13,693	65,383	70,587	151,233	703,402	715,387
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products	291	1,383	2,365	4,617	15,443	16,558
Brass, copper and products	297	875	1,272	2,940	12,326	10,943
Tin	237	1,236	199	2,118	6,816	6,354
Precious metals (except gold)	169	960	1,442	2,585	11,998	14,252
Clocks and watches	214	1,032	525	2,087	8,436	4,936
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,102	5,983	5,094	12,063	63,735	56,933
Non-ferrous products, other	672	2,694	4,078	9,399	31,096	31,734
TOTAL	2,984	14,162	14,975	35,809	149,851	141,709
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products	688	2,113	2,865	7,203	21,974	27,918
Coal	3,848	14,001	17,341	33,095	127,389	171,000
Coal products	471	1,588	1,938	3,076	13,193	18,501
Glass and glassware	721	2,433	2,350	6,135	26,957	23,990
Petroleum, crude	4,021	11,186	14,786	39,649	115,706	176,382
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,468	8,058	5,880	13,882	73,011	103,591
Stone and products	733	1,586	1,989	6,548	17,243	18,780
Non-metallic products, other	698	2,324	2,017	5,384	19,111	19,814
TOTAL	12,647	43,289	49,166	114,972	414,584	559,976
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids	233	284	307	1,637	3,261	3,628
Cellulose products	139	410	460	1,578	5,041	4,025
Drugs and medicines	260	791	1,013	3,209	10,993	11,900
Dyeing and tanning materials	690	891	956	4,004	9,662	9,173
Fertilizers	750	715	652	3,464	6,063	5,714
Paints and varnishes	520	1,201	1,227	3,577	12,428	13,161
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	872	1,293	1,693	7,543	12,709	16,672
Synthetic resins and products	120	1,171	1,475	874	15,102	13,959
Chemical products, other	635	2,932	2,770	7,133	29,248	29,820
TOTAL	4,218	9,687	10,553	33,020	104,508	108,050
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films	88	202	285	1,221	2,594	3,340
Toys and sporting goods	277	780	632	2,310	7,274	3,978
Refrigerators and parts	5	1,219	450	1,074	11,624	5,323
Musical instruments	99	364	344	1,113	4,506	3,076
Scientific equipment	386	1,911	1,583	4,040	15,907	16,001
Aircraft and parts	71	676	890	2,844	11,554	7,049
Works of art	159	157	259	2,104	1,589	1,599
Canadian tourists' purchases	816	1,390	9	8,107	15,642	309
Parcels of small value	381	2,497	1,025	4,036	23,289	8,318
Wax, mineral and vegetable	62	112	138	416	2,433	2,020
Miscellaneous consumer goods	511	1,588	789	4,855	13,378	6,369
Miscellaneous, other	727	2,158	1,618	8,688	21,445	23,703
Canadian goods returned	156	525	692	2,016	6,683	7,325
Non-commercial articles	354	1,565	1,574	3,525	14,203	17,057
TOTAL	4,092	15,144	10,288	46,348	152,120	105,467

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, has returned home on leave, and commenced a tour of Canada on December 10.

Montreal—January 24-February 5.
Ottawa—February 7-12.

G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Karachi, returned home on leave last month, and commenced a tour of Canada in Vancouver on January 21. Mr. Browne opened Canada's trade office in Karachi in September, 1947.

Calgary—February 4.
Regina—February 5.
Winnipeg—February 7.
Toronto—February 9-16.
Hamilton—February 17.
St. Catharines—February 18.
Welland—February 19.
Brantford—February 21.
Kitchener—February 22.
Ottawa—February 23-24.
Montreal—March 21-April 2.
Quebec City—April 4-5.

James C. Britton

J. C. Britton Arrives in Tokyo

James Cleland Britton, formerly Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Nfld., has arrived in Tokyo, where he will serve as Special Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan. Mr. Britton succeeds Mr. J. E. Kenderdine, who has returned to Canada.

H. W. Richardson Appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

Howard William Richardson, who has been Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, since May, 1947, has been appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Born at Essex, Ont., he graduated from Queen's University with a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1934. Mr. Richardson joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in September, 1945, and was posted to Bogotá as Assistant Trade Commissioner in May, 1946. Prior to the war, during which he served in the Canadian Army, Mr. Richardson was employed with the Annuities Branch, Department of Labour.

H. W. Richardson

A. W. Evans Transferred to Havana, Cuba

A. W. Evans

Arthur Worden Evans, formerly Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, has been transferred to Havana, Cuba, as Commercial Secretary for Canada. He succeeds Mr. R. G. C. Smith, who was transferred recently to Rome. Born in Kingston, Ont., in 1917, he was educated in that city and Toronto, graduating from the University of Toronto with a degree in political science and economics. After serving with the Fleet Air Arm of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Royal Canadian Navy, Mr. Evans joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in February, 1945. He was posted to Mexico City, as Assistant Trade Commissioner in September of the same year, and to Port-of-Spain in April, 1947.

E. H. Maguire Appointed Commercial Secretary

Edward Henry Maguire, who has been Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada in Santiago, Chile, for the last ten months, has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada. He succeeds Mr. J. L. Mutter, who was transferred to Glasgow. Born in Vancouver in 1914, Mr. Maguire received his early education in that city and graduated in 1937 from the University of British Columbia with a B.A. degree. He served with the Royal Navy and Royal Canadian Navy from 1940 to 1945, when he joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. His first post was Buenos Aires, to which he was posted in December, 1945.

E. H. Maguire

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Chile Makes Exchange Available for Certain Imports

Santiago, December 24, 1948.—(FTS)—Importers may purchase foreign exchange for the importation of specific articles, to be listed at six-monthly intervals, through the proceeds of the sale to the Central Bank of gold coin, made of gold mined in Chile, bought on the local free market. This procedure is specified in the Gold Law, which was promulgated on December 2, 1948. The first list of articles, issued by the Ministry of Economy, is as follows: Accessories and spare parts in general, not specified; automobiles; chassis for trucks and delivery trucks; motorcycles; clocks and watches and their spares, with the exception of inexpensive alarm clocks; electrical appliances not manufactured in the country; spares for gramophones; razor blades; domestic radios; fountain pens and automatic pencils; cameras and movie cameras; and arms and munitions.

Taking into account the present value of gold coin on the free market, indications are that importations made under cover of the Gold Law will be at the rate of approximately 120 pesos to the U.S. dollar, which compares with the free market rate of approximately 65 pesos, the bank rate of 43 pesos and the official rate of 31 pesos.

Colombia Revises Economic, Import and Foreign Exchange Controls

Bogotá, January 11, 1949.—(FTS)—Changes in the economic, import and foreign exchange controls of Colombia were introduced on December 16, 1948. The peso has been devalued approximately 12 per cent, the buying rate of the Bank of the Republic being changed from Pesos 1·745 for the U.S. dollar to Pesos 1·95, while the selling rate was changed from Pesos 1·755 to Pesos 1·96, effective December 18. The special ten-point bonus over the official rate of exchange, established in June, 1948, for coffee exports, has been eliminated.

Exchange Certificates are to be greatly limited in their future use, and their value should drop to levels much nearer the official rate of exchange. It has been stated that such Exchange Certificates, which are primarily intended to stimulate gold production, will be used only for the purchase of machinery additional to the importers' or factories' regular quota.

In place of the previous Consulting Board for the Exchange Control Office, which had no defined powers over the Chief of that office, there will now be a Board of Directors with full powers over the Administrative Chief.

The equivalent U.S. funds for drafts payable abroad will be remitted within 48 hours of presentation to the Exchange Control Office by the collecting commercial bank of all the documents required, including, for merchandise imports, the customs manifest. This latter document usually arrives three to four weeks after the first steps to clear goods from customs are taken.

The present import quota system for individual importers will be maintained for the time being in its present form, except for the requirement of making public all such allocations.

Remittance taxes on foreign funds for imported merchandise, established last June, are retained, although on a slightly reduced scale. As regards imported products, these taxes are, in addition to a 4 per cent stamp tax levied under previous legislation, as follows: 6 per cent for the payment of imports included in the first group classification established by the Board of Exchange Control; 12 per cent for payment of goods in the second group; 26 per cent for goods in the third group.

The country's foreign balance of payments position has improved, due to the severity of the import licence control exercised, although actual year-end statistics will not be available for some time yet.

Lists of the goods included in these categories are on file in the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Greece Establishes Regulations for Imports of Condensed Milk

Athens, December 27, 1948.—(FTS)—Imports of condensed sweetened milk into Greece must conform with the following minimum requirements, effective December 17, 1948:

	American type	English type
	Percentage on analysis	
Solid matter	72.0	74.0
Water	28.0	26.0
	100.0	100.0
Consisting of:		
condensed milk	28.0	31.5
fat	8.5	9.0
protein	7.5	8.5
galactose	10.5	12.2
ash	1.5	1.8
saccharin	44.0	42.5

Canadian exporters of condensed milk should make sure that their product complies with the requirements. The Greek importer should also be advised.

Hong Kong Increases Duties on Tobacco

Hong Kong, January 8, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective January 6, the Government of Hong Kong increased the duty on leaf tobacco of Commonwealth origin by $1.60 per pound, and of foreign origin by $1.50 per pound. On unstripped tobacco, containing 10 per cent or more of moisture, the new rate on Commonwealth tobacco is $3.55 per pound.

The duty was increased by $1.40 per pound on cigarettes of Commonwealth origin, and by $1.20 on cigarettes of non-Commonwealth origin. The new rate on cigarettes of Commonwealth origin and manufacture is $4.70 per pound.

The foregoing rates are quoted in Hong Kong dollars which, at the official rate of exchange, equal approximately 25 cents Canadian.

Freight Forwarders Form Association

Canadian freight forwarders have established an association known as the Canadian International Freight Forwarders Association, Inc., the purpose of which is to protect their interests and that of their clients by establishing uniform trade practices and regulations, and by eliminating trade abuses.

Data for Exporters Compiled

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Ocean-Going Sailing Shedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. The name of the operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent concerned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	February 4–15	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	February 21–28	*Nanaimo County*	March Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	February 4–15	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
	February 21–28	*Nanaimo County*	March Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	February 9–13	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	February 18–23	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Belgium—			
Antwerp	February 15–20	*Pont Audemer*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	March 4–11	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	February 9–13	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
	February 18–23	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Celebes—			
Macassar	February 18–22	*Adrastus*	Cunard Donaldson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	February 15–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
China—			
Shanghai	February 15–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	March 5–15	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Santiago	February 11–14	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Santiago	March 1–3	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	March 4–11	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	February 11–14	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Ciudad Trujillo	March 1–3	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Finland—			
Helsinki	March 4–11	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Halifax—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
France—			
Le Havre	March 4–11	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Le Havre	February 15–20	*Pont Audemer*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	March 4–11	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	February 11–14	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Hong Kong	February 15–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
	March 5–15	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta	February 15–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
	March 5–15	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
Indonesia—			
Batavia, Soerabaya, Belawan-Delf	February 6–11	*Allegheny Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
	Feb. 25–Mar. 2	*Queen's Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Batavia, Cheribon, Soerabaya, Samarang	February 18–22	*Adrastus*	Cunard Donaldson
Malaya—			
Penang	February 6–11	*Allegheny Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Port Swettenham	February 18–22	*Adrastus*	Cunard Donaldson
	Feb. 25–Mar. 2	*Queen's Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	March 4–11	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	Jan. 31–Feb. 3	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	February 1–4	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	February 4	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	February 4–7	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	February 6–8	*Blue Seal*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	February 7–10	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's	February 8–11	*Tudor Prince*	Furness Withy
St. John's	February 9–12	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	February 10–13	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	February 14	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	February 15–18	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St. John's	February 18–21	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	February 19–22	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	February 23	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	February 24–26	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's	March 2–5	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	March 14–17	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen	March 4–11	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Poland—			
Gydnia, Gdansk	March 4–11	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Saudi Arabia—			
Jeddah	February 6–11	*Allegheny Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Jeddah	Feb. 25–Mar. 2	*Queen's Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
St. Pierre-Miquelon	Jan. 31–Feb. 3	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
	February 6–8	*Blue Seal*	Montreal Shipping
	February 9–12	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
	February 19–22	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
	March 2–5	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Singapore	February 6–11	*Allegheny Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
	February 15–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
	February 18–22	*Adrastus*	Cunard Donaldson
	Feb. 25–Mar. 2	*Queen's Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
	March 5–15	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	March 4–11	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth, Swansea	February 10–16	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	February 7–10	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	February 15–16	**Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	February 24–26	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	March 14–17	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
London	February 15–16	**Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	February 19–20	**Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	February 20–24	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	February 9–13	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo	February 18–23	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
West Indies—			
Jamaica	February 11–14	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Jamaica	March 1–3	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Jamaica	February 14	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas	February 28	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	February 8–16	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	February 8–17	*Alcoa Partner*	Alcoa Steamships
	Feb. 22–Mar. 3	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	March 4	*Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	March 8–17	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	March 22–31	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	April 8–11	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Saint John

*Sails from Halifax a few days earlier.

†Calls at Halifax a few days later. (r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	February 1–12	*Ramilies*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	February 26	*Vergelegen*	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques	March 1–12	*Cargill*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	March 25	*Forest*	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques	April 1–12	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques, Beira	February 15–26	*Trail*	Elder Dempster
	March 15–26	*Grelrosa*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa	March 3–10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships

Departures from Saint John—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-South—	February 1–12	*Ramilies*	Elder Dempster
	February 15–26	*Trail*	Elder Dempster
Cape Town	February 26	*Vergelegen*	Shipping Limited
Port Elizabeth	March 1–12	*Cargill*	Elder Dempster
East London	March 3–10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Durban	March 15–26	*Grelrosa*	Elder Dempster
	March 25	*Forest*	Shipping Limited
	April 1–12	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Australia—			
Brisbane	Late February	*Port Halifax*	Montreal Australia
Sydney			New Zealand Line
St. Geelong			
Melbourne	Late March	*Ottawa Valley*	Montreal Australian
Adelaide			New Zealand Line
Belgium—			
Antwerp	February 10–15	†*Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Antwerp	February 10–18	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	February 15–22	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	February 18–26	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	March 1	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	March 10	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	February 26	**Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	February 10–20	*Cerinthus*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	February 20–28	*Daghestan*	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	February 10	**Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Santiago	February 7–10	**Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Havana			
Havana	February 20–25	*A Ship*	Federal Commerce
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	February 10	**Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	February 26	**Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
France—			
Marseilles	February 25–28	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	February 10–18	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	March 1	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
Le Havre	March 10	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Germany—			
Hamburg	February 15–22	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	February 18–26	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	March 1	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
Hamburg	March 10	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Greece—			
Piraeus	February 9–16	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	February 26	**Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	February 10	**Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
India and Pakistan			
Chittagong			
Karachi			
Bombay	February 10–29	*Cerinthus*	McLean Kennedy
Madras	February 20–28	*Daghestan*	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta			
Cochin			

Departures from Saint John—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Ireland—			
Dublin	February 5–10	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
Genoa, Naples	February 9–16	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports	February 25–28	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas	February 9–16	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	February 7–10	**Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz, Tampico	February 20–25	*A Ship*	Federal Commerce
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	February 15–22	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	February 10–18	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	February 18–26	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam	March 1	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
Amsterdam	March 10	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Netherlands Antilles—			
Curaçao	February 26	**Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, Bluff	Mid-March	*Stafford*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	February 15–20	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen, Kristiansand	Early March	*Lyngenfjord*	March Shipping
Portugal—			
Lisbon	February 9–16	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth, Swansea	February 16–23	*Delilian*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	February 16–23	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	February 17–21	*Bassano* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Hull	February 24–28	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	February 3–10	*Asia*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	February 5–10	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	February 15–20	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	February 15–16	†*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	February 10–15	†*Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	February 14–21	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	February 9–12	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	February 16–19	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	February 23–26	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Leith	February 14–21	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Newcastle	Feb. 28–Mar. 5	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy

Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo	February 10	**Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira, Maracaibo	February 26	**Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Jamaica	February 7–10	**Tunaholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departure from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	February	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques	February 22	*Japara*	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques	March 21	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques	April	*Silversandal*	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	February	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
	February 22	*Japara*	Dingwall Cotts
	March 21	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
	April	*Silversandal*	Dingwall Cotts
Algeria—			
Algiers	February 22	*Hellenic*	Empire Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	March 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Buenos Aires	April	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	February 20–22	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
	March	*Barrandura*	Empire Shipping
Sydney	March 18	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Belgium—			
Antwerp	February 10–13	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	February 22	*Pont Leveque*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	February 26	*Los Angeles* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	March 26	*Vire*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	March 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	April 6–9	*Golden Gate*	Gardner Johnson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	March 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Canal Zone—			
Balboa, Cristobal	February 19–21	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	February 23–27	*Santa Leonor* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	February 10–27	*Lake Chilliwack*	North Pacific
Colombo	February 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	February 22–23	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Chile—			
Antofagasta	March 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso	April	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Arica	February 19	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta	February 23–27	*Santa Leonor* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
China—			
Shanghai	February 16–17	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai	February 21	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
Shanghai	March 4–5	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Colombia—			
Baranquilla	February 19–21	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	February 26	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	March 16	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura	February 23–27	*Santa Leonor* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	February 19–21	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas	February 26	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
Puntarenas	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Cuba—			
Havana	February 14	*Erato*	Empire Shipping
Egypt—			
Alexandria	February 14	*Erato*	Empire Shipping
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	February 19–21	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
La Libertad	February 26	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
La Libertad	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Fiji—			
Suva	March 3	*Thor*	Empire Shipping
Suva	March 18	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
France—			
Le Havre	February 22	*Pont Leveque*	Empire Shipping
Le Havre	March 26	*Vire*	Empire Shipping
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	February 19	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	February 23–27	*Santa Leonor* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Germany—			
Hamburg	February 10–13	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	February 26	*Los Angeles* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	March 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	April 6–9	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Greece—			
Piraeus	February 17	*Hellenic*	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose	February 19–21	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
San Jose	February 26	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
San Jose	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Hawaii—			
Honolulu	February 9–22	*Lake Kamloops*	Anglo Canadian
Honolulu	February 18	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Hong Kong—	February 16–17	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	February 21	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
	March 4–5	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
India and Pakistan—			
Madras	February 22–23	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Calcutta			
Bombay	February 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta			

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Indonesia—			
Batavia	February 22–23	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Samarang			
Soerabaya			
Cheribon			
Japan—			
Yokohama	February 16–17	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Yokohama	March 4–5	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Italy—			
Genoa	February 17	*Hellenic*	Empire Shipping
Lebanon—			
Beyrouth	February 14	*Erato*	Empire Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang	February 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Port Swettenham	February 22–23	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	February 19–21	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Morocco—			
Casablanca	February 17	*Hellenic*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	February 22	*Pont Leveque*	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam	March 26	*Vire*	Empire Shipping
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	March 3	*Thor*	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides—			
Port Vila	March 3	*Thor*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland	March 18	*Aorangi*	Canadian Blue Star
Palestine—			
Haifa	February 17	*Hellenic*	Empire Shipping
Peru—	February 19–21	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Callao	February 23–27	*Santa Leonor* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	March 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
	April	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila	February 16–17	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Iloilo	February 22–23	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Cebu	March 4–5	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Manila	February 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu	February 21	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
Samoa—			
Apia	March 3	*Thor*	Empire Shipping
Singapore	February 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
	February 22–23	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Society Islands—			
Papeete	March 3	*Thor*	Empire Shipping
Sweden—	February 10–13	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg	February 26	*Los Angeles* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Stockholm	March 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	April 6–9	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Trieste	February 17	*Hellenic*	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Manchester	March 9	*English Prince*	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	February 6–21	*Lake Atlin*	Empire Shipping
	Feb. 20–Mar. 7	*Lake Winnipeg*	Anglo Canadian
London	February 10–13	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	February 26	*Los Angeles* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	March 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	April 6–9	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	March 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
	April	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, Maracaibo	February 26	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	March 16	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Maracaibo, La Guaira	February 19–21	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
	February 28	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson

Greater Use of Puerto Cabello Urged by Venezuela

Caracas, December 27, 1948.—(FTS)—Greater use of Puerto Cabello by foreign exporters shipping to the Caracas area was urged by the Venezuelan Director of Customs, due to the congestion existing in the port of La Guaira. The government is currently waiving federal port charges for Puerto Cabello, which, together with lower handling charges, actually makes it cheaper to ship through this port at the present time. Puerto Cabello is approximately 137 miles west of Caracas and is connected with the capital by highway.

Improvements to the port of La Guaira, which is only 25 miles from Caracas, will not be completed for another two years.

Production of Iron and Steel in Bizonal Germany Increased

Frankfurt, January 13, 1949.—(FTS)—Bizonal Germany's 1948 production of iron and steel indicates a rise for pig iron of 104 per cent over the total output for 1947, while in the same period, production of ingot steel and rolled steel products accomplished gains of 82 per cent and 72 per cent respectively. Output of steel ingot for 1948 amounted to 5,370,404 tons against 2,951,452 tons for 1947. Total production of pig iron for 1948 was 4,609,918 tons, while 2,261,182 tons were produced in the previous year. Output of rolled steel products rose from 2,101,572 tons in 1947 to 3,617,672 tons for 1948.

For December, 1948, iron and steel production was higher than for any other month since the occupation. The previous record month for iron and steel was October, 1948. December's preliminary production figures are: steel ingot, 611,776 tons; pig iron, 514,483 tons; and rolled steel products 437,877 tons.

Bipartite Control Office announced recently that revised plans for the 1949 iron and steel program are being developed. This revision will take into account the quantities of coal, electricity and gas, and other raw materials expected to be available during 1949.

It is planned that production targets will be revised upward pursuant to the fact that iron and steel output for the last quarter of 1948 equalled the goal previously established for the second quarter of 1949.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Jan. 17	Nominal Quotations Jan. 24
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2032	·2050
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	...	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzerio	...	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5128
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0038	·0038
		Free	·0031	·0031
French Empire—African	Franc	..	·0076	·0076
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0202	·0202
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	..	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Indonesia	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Iraq	Dinar	..	4·0300	4·0300
Ireland	Pound	...	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	..	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	..	·1454	·1453
Netherlands	Florin	..	·3769	·3769
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	..	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	..	4·0300	4·0300
Norway	Krone	..	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	..	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	..	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	..	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	..	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	...	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	..	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Lira	...	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	..	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	..	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	...	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—
Asia (5249)
Commonwealth, (4404)
Europe, K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); R. T. Young (4404)
Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—H. W. Brighton, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Agricultural Officer, D. A. B. Marshall (6800)

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Agricultural equipment, J. D. Moorman (7168)
Automotive equipment and vehicles, J. J. Kealey (7168)
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Electrical and electronic equipment, A. S. MacRae (7060)
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (7060)
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004) and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)
Paper and products, E. Clarke (6974) and N. R. Chappell (6974)
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)
General products, W. H. Grant (3209)
Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)
Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Coal, iron and steel, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)
Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
Tin, antimony and other non-ferrous metals, F. T. Carten (4965)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clark (3873), G. W. Rahm (6958) and P. E. Jensen (6958)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Importers' Directory, G. A. Plant (5823)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151 and 7696)

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696 and 5151)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News Section—A. H. Newman (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-eight countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotá, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federation of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi and Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Cairo
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Rome
Jamiaca	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Maderia	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas, Venezuela
Newfoundland	St. John's
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Palestine	Cairo
Panama	Bogotá, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Sarawak	Singapore
Scotland	Glasgow
Siam	Singapore
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Ankara
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Transjordan.

France

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secre- Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, Frankfurt am Main, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Water Street.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada. Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Siam.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Boston—T. F. M. Newton, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. Stiles, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade*.

Argentina—Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 31 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8693.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TAtlow 1177.

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Roberto Pacheco Iturralde, Consul-General, Room 205, 1434 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Room 49, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

Colombia—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

Cuba—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia — Dr. Miroslav Mareš, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

Denmark—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France—Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone 3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Contave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Legation, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate General, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9682.

A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Norway—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Peru—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-0626.

Poland — T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephones—2-4076 and 2-3233.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Sweden—Second Secretary, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Louis Scalabrino, Vice-Consul, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Vice-Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey — Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 188 Powell Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4675.

Imin Boysan, Assistant Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 188 Powell Avenue, Ottawa, Telephone—2-4675.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—N. S. Skvortsov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Homer S. Fox, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

Yugoslavia—Chargé d'Affaires, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4966.

Agriculture is Important Contributor to Total Australian Output

Sydney, December 15, 1948.—(FTS)—Agriculture represented 38·3 per cent of the total production in Australia in 1946-47, while manufacturing represented 53·9 per cent, and the production of primary industries other than agriculture was 7·8 per cent. Manufacturing has risen from a percentage of 44·6 in 1928-29 to 52·4 in 1938-39 and to 53·9 in 1946-47.

Production of Australian Industries in 1946-47

		Per cent
Agriculture	£A 96,241,051	12.6
Pastoral	130,206,682	17.1
Dairying	49,858,298	6.6
Poultry	14,705,780	2.0
Bee-farming	872,247	
Trapping	9,379,764	1.2
Forestry	14,400,585	1.9
Fisheries	3,292,840	0.4
Mining	32,475,707	4.3
Factories	410,861,665	53.9
Total all industries	£A762,294,619	100.0

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director General, J. H. Berry (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

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Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

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Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

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Assistant to Director (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

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Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

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107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

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Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution at the Dairy Show, in London, England, and to the provision trade in Great Britain. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

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Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

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Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

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Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

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European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
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Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*, the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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